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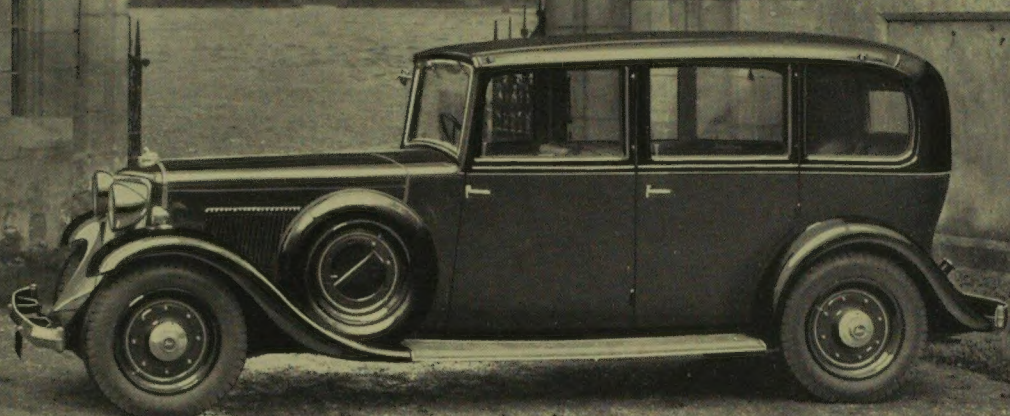
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SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1935.



THE PRINCE OF WALES AS A SKIER: H.R.H. ON A WINTER-SPORT HOLIDAY IN THE AUSTRIAN TIROL—PRACTISING ON THE SNOW SLOPES AT KITZBÜHEL, AND (BELOW) SETTING OUT WITH HIS SKI.

THE Prince of Wales left England on February 4, accompanied by the Hon. Bruce Ogilvy, for a winter-sport holiday at Kitzbühel, in Tirol, crossing the Channel in one of his own private aeroplanes and travelling from Calais by rail. Owing to avalanches blocking the Arlberg pass, his train had to be diverted to another route. He arrived at his destination on the following day. Unlike many winter resorts in Tirol, Kitzbühel lies in a wide open valley, providing skiers with extensive and gentle slopes, rather than those steep descents which are dangerous during periods of thaw and avalanches. On the day after his arrival the Prince was out skiing, and he continued to enjoy the same pastime on succeeding days, being favoured

*(Continued opposite.)*



with excellent weather. On the evening of February 9 he attended the Tirolese costume ball at Kitzbühel, a popular annual event which on this occasion proved the most brilliant ever remembered. "His Royal Highness [says "The Times"] is reported to have danced frequently with peasant girls during the evening, and to have thoroughly enjoyed himself." There was a large gathering of peasants from the country round, and their picturesque costumes provided a gay scene. The Prince was content at first to be a spectator, but was eventually persuaded by the master of ceremonies to join in the fun. His popularity thereby reached its zenith. The next afternoon he drove out by sleigh to attend a ski-jumping competition.





By G. K. CHESTERTON.

I WONDER that those who have at last awakened to the need of a defence of Parliament do not attempt a more intelligent defence of Party. For certainly their newest critics, if right in many ways, often make a rather unintelligent attack on Party. There was, indeed, a group just before the war, to which I myself belonged, who made an attack on the old Party System. But our attack was based on the idea not that they were real factions, but that they were sham factions. Rightly or wrongly, we did not denounce the Party System as a public disagreement, but as a private agreement. We did not complain that Balfour and Asquith were like Montague and Capulet, likely to murder each other in the streets; but that they were only too likely to dine with each other at the club. But the way in which some new Parties denounce Parties, merely as Parties, is not very helpful to clear political thought. A man who is satisfied with saying that Patriotism comes before Party must be rather easily satisfied. The merestatement that the State ought to be considered before the interests of any faction is a truth that is little better than a truism, and not even a very practical truism. It ignores the whole question of the origin or beginning of honest Parties, which is quite distinct from the highly desirable ending of dishonest Parties. Parties begin because honest men do in fact differ about what is best for the State; or about which policy is the really patriotic policy. Men do not get over this problem by calling their own Party the State and the other Party the faction.

we are both local patriots; and if I think I am a little more local, I should not like to claim that I am very much more patriotic. The question is not one of sincerity or consistency in our concern for the fate of a certain enclosure or section of the landscape. It is a question of value in landscape or taste in the type of enclosure. But, anyhow, it cannot be settled by calling either me or my neighbour the Town; or either me or my neighbour a mere enemy of the Town.

Now, the real deduction from this is rather important, though still probably unpopular. There is a real philosophical case for Persecution; for his cutting down all my groves like the groves of Baal, or my extinguishing all his lamps like the fires of Moloch. For there is a case for the theory that Little Puddleton cannot truly live and be one thing

of the appearance of Venice. Or it may contain others, who hold that the whole object of the progress and evolution of Little Puddleton is to dry up its one and only puddle. And the Totalitarians are right, if they mean that we cannot go on endlessly, for ever and ever, trying to make an ideal town out of the contradiction between two ideals. But this problem will be solved, if it is solved, rather by filling the souls of the villagers with a vision of the beauties of Venice, or (alternatively) of the contrasted beauties of the Sahara. It will not be solved by saying (to use the old political language of Prohibition days) that one set of villagers do not care about their village because they want it Wet, or the other set of villagers because they want it Dry. I am so far at one with the ordinary liberal criticism of the new simplifications that I suspect it is more a matter for missionaries than for militarists. But the sort of liberal critics who talk as if missionaries were as bad as militarists, because it does not matter whether a society has a spiritual unity or not—they are hardly facing the facts of this most perilous time.

For instance, we have long been used to political parties which really represented two types of Patriotism. We have lately seen a violent quarrel between parties which represent two types of Imperialism. One is the school of Imperial Isolation, or what is modestly called Splendid Isolation. The other is the school of what may be called Imperial Intervention; or, in other words, the school which says that, if we are compelled to be imperial, we must at least be international. Being an internationalist does not

merely mean being a pacifist; but it must mean taking some responsibility for the justice of any settlement made for peace. The first maintains that, because Great Britain is a great Power, it can turn its back on the world. The second maintains that, because Great Britain is a great Power, it can turn its face to the world, can speak with its friends and enemies in the gate, and have its voice in the council of the nations.

Now I confess that in this, the very latest Party System, I am a very strong Party Man. I can warmly sympathise with the Little Englander who frankly prefers to keep England little, for such a diminutive can always be a term of affection. But I do not sympathise at all with a man who wants to brag and boast that England or her Empire is large, and yet desires to conceal it in a corner as if it were small. I do not desire to see my country great in its vanity and vainglory and vulgar self-admiration, but never great when there is any great problem to be solved or any great risk to be run. I should like England to be great in Europe, but it is a very small satisfaction that she should be greater than Tasmania or Nova Scotia. If England is not to be a great European Power, as distinct from a great Power, I am quite content to be a Little Englander.



THE DUKE OF GLOUCESTER IN THE WAIHO GORGE, SOUTH ISLAND, NEW ZEALAND: H.R.H. (SECOND FROM THE LEFT) AND PARTY ON THE MORaine OF THE FAMOUS FRANZ JOSEF GLACIER.

The pinnacles some distance away were crossed, and the Duke passed through an arch under this ice formation. The lady with the party is Mrs. Howard-Vyse, wife of Major-General R. G. H. Howard-Vyse, the Duke of Gloucester's Chief of Staff for his visit to Australia and New Zealand.

The division between patriots, even local patriots, is sometimes a chasm that goes down to the very abysses of the cosmos. It is not only a difference between new things and old, or between those who think the State is too weak and those who fear that it may be too strong. It is also a difference about what the community ought to be like, even if it were a new community; or what the State ought to strengthen, if it were itself sufficiently strong. There are not only wars abroad between two visible cities; there are always wars at home between two invisible cities. That spiritual war is waged in Little Puddleton or Hugby-in-the-Pond. If I live in a little town evolving from a village to a suburb, I am faced with the problem of whether it is evolving upwards or downwards. But I know that some of my neighbours quite sincerely think that they are "improving the place" when they do what looks to me like destroying it with dynamite. In one sense, of course, there are always two sides to the question. When they cut down a tree and replace it by a lamp-post, they are at liberty to say that I cannot see the tree in the dark. I am also at liberty to answer that I do not want to see the lamp-post in the daylight. I am permitted to point out that a place which has become only a row of lamp-posts is not even the same place as one which was a grove of trees. Yet, in our way,

unless it is based on a common view of life. But there is no real philosophical case for mere regimentation, on the theory that certain men want the State to be strong and others would merely weaken it. Whether I want the State to be strong or not is a great deal affected by what the Statesmen will do with the strength when they have got it. To convert everybody to a religion might make a real unity; but to conquer everybody with a system of government is not real unity, any more than open debate is unity. There is a better case for Torquemada than for Totalitarianism, if Totalitarianism only means saying generally that Patriotism comes before Party.

On the other hand, it is only fair to add that the opponents of the Totalitarian school are equally blind to the real problem of infinite incompatibility involved in the commonwealth without a common ideal. There is not much hope in having external unity without internal unity; and we cannot gain internal unity merely by praising it; but it is true that there is something ultimately hopeless about societies that seem to have less and less internal unity, at the very moment when external unity is most demanded. Little Puddleton may contain a party demanding Larger and Larger Puddles, until at last that picturesque town takes on something



# ROYAL HONOURS IN NEW DELHI FOR THE RULER OF NEPAL: STATE VISITS.



THE MAHARAJA OF NEPAL, PRIME MINISTER AND SUPREME COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, AT NEW DELHI: HIS HIGHNESS LEAVING THE VICEROY'S HOUSE, ACCOMPANIED BY HIS RETINUE, AFTER HIS CEREMONIAL VISIT TO HIS EXCELLENCY LORD WILLINGDON.



THE VICEROY RETURNING THE MAHARAJA OF NEPAL'S VISIT: LORD WILLINGDON AND HIS DISTINGUISHED HOST, WHO WAS IN RESIDENCE IN THE NIZAM OF HYDERABAD'S PALACE.



THE CLOSE RELATIONSHIP OF BRITISH INDIA WITH NEPAL: H.H. THE MAHARAJA, THE PRIME MINISTER, RECEIVING A DEPUTATION OF BRITISH AND GURKHA OFFICERS FROM GURKHA REGIMENTS.

As we noted in our issue of February 9, under photographs of the recent Eastern Command manœuvres in India, those operations took place at the time of the state visit to Delhi of the H.H. the Maharaja Sir Joodha Shum Shere Jung Bahadur Rana, Prime Minister and Supreme Commander-in-Chief of Nepal. The Maharaja (who holds the ruling power in Nepal by virtue of his office of Prime Minister) was received with Royal Honours at New Delhi, where he took up his residence in the Palace of the Nizam of Hyderabad. A detachment of Indian troops was encamped there to provide a guard. The Maharaja paid a formal visit to the Viceroy, which Lord Willingdon immediately returned. These visits were marked by the splendours of Oriental pageantry. When he went to call upon the Viceroy the Maharaja

wore a head-dress of gold studded with emeralds; and a scarlet jacket, with many orders. "The Viceroy," notes a correspondent of "The Times," "received his visitor in the reception room of the Viceroy's House, and, after an informal talk, presented him with *Itr* and *Pan* (perfume and betel nut, which are ceremonially offered at the termination of a visit). As the Maharaja departed, the guns at Delhi Fort fired a salute." On his return visit, Lord Willingdon was welcomed by the Maharaja in the courtyard of the Nizam's palace between guards of honour of Indian troops in khaki and Nepalese troops in blue and scarlet. Subsequently, the Maharaja took the salute at a review of 7000 troops—the greatest parade held in India for a foreign ruler since the visit of Abdur Rahman, forty years ago.



# STRUENSEE THE DICTATOR, LOVER OF QUEEN CAROLINE MATILDA. A CONTEMPORARY NOTE ON HIS RISE FROM ROYAL PHYSICIAN TO VIRTUAL RULER, HIS COURTSHIP OF THE QUEEN, AND HIS FALL FROM POWER.

Being an Extract from the Unpublished Log of the Owner of the English Pleasure-Yacht "Eagle."

Our readers will recall that we published in our issue of Feb. 24, 1934, when the film "Catherine the Great" was being shown in London, a contemporary account of the appearance and personality of the Empress, of her Court, and of the death of Peter III. That was extracted from the unpublished log of the owner of the English pleasure yacht "Eagle," who was in St. Petersburg in 1774, and, having the entrée to the best circles, was in a position to receive impressions that could not come the way of the average young Englishman on his travels. Later in the same year—from Sept. 30 until Oct. 22—the diarist was at Copenhagen, and in the document with which we are concerned he set down what he had heard of the rise and fall of Struensee and of the affaire between him and Queen Caroline Matilda, wife of King Christian VII. of Denmark and Norway, and sister of King George III. That note may well be quoted at the moment in connection with the presentation of "The Dictator" at the Tivoli: the "Dictator" of the film is Struensee himself, that violent, enlightened, remorseless reformer and despot who, from being the poor physician of the weak-minded, dissolute King, came to rule him and his advisers and to ride roughshod over his peoples' customs and predilections; was the lover of the Queen; and, in April 1772, was brought to the headsman's block by the machinations of the Crown Prince, the Queen Mother, and others who realised the strength of the general ill-feeling against his hectoring; while the Queen, confessing her familiarity with the favourite, was divorced and sent to Celle, near Hanover, there to die in 1775, when she was but twenty-four. For the rest, we must add that it is probable that the diarist received his information from his friend Baron Arnim, Prussian Minister in Denmark; and that we have transcribed exactly, but, for the sake of clarity, have punctuated less erratically and used far fewer capital letters than the writer.

THE most interesting Event that has happened in that Kingdom [Denmark] for some time past, with respect to its consequences, is the revolution of the 16 January, 1772, by which the Queen Matilda, sister to the King of Great Britain, was driven from the throne. In order to make this matter thoroughly understood, it will be necessary to state some circumstances which happened previous to that revolution & which were the principal causes of bringing it about. It is well known that in all Arbitrary

merit in procuring it. In short, no man governed ever with more Absolute Sway. He went so far as to sign Orders himself and have them executed without the Kings knowledge or concurrence. The Abolition of the Tribunal of Justice was done by one of these Orders.

On the other hand, the Queen acted with an indiscretion which gave every person who had the least feeling for the honor of his Country the greatest disgust. She could not even refrain in Public giving Struensee the strongest marks of her Passion for him. She embraced him once in the Box at the Theatre, unperceived, it is true, by his Majesty; but not by the Public. Nay, she went so far (as it appeared afterwards by his Tryal) as to upbraid him for his cowardice when he would sometimes desire her to be more guarded, and asked him if he was ashamed of her, telling at the same time that nothing could happen to him while she was Queen of Denmark, little thinking how near she was to losing that title.

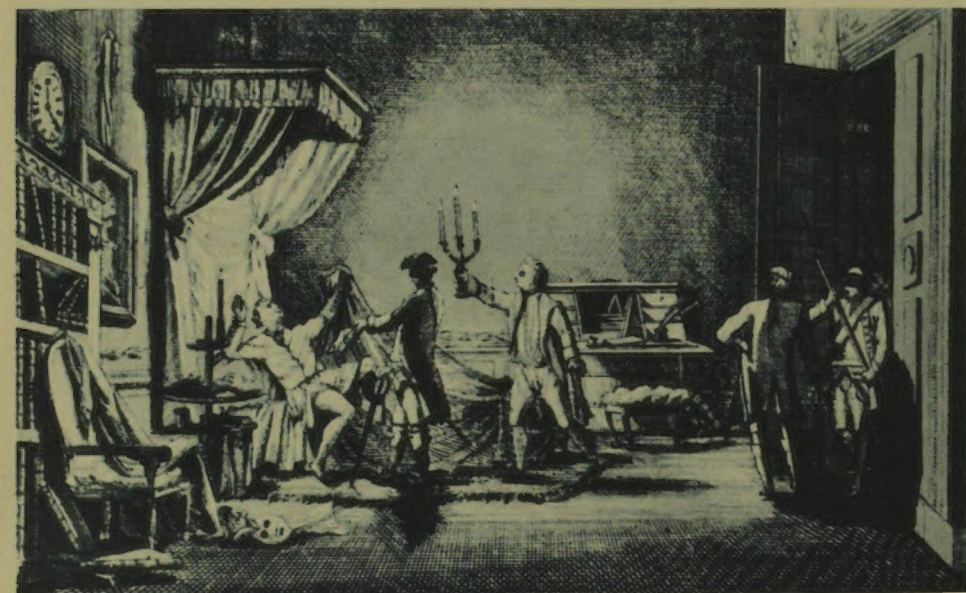
Another and principal cause of the Revolution was her treatment of the Queen Mother and of Prince Frederic, the King's Brother. She went so far as to make her husband forbid them the Box at the Theatres, whilst Struensee and his friend Enerold Brand were constantly admitted. All these circumstances gave such an universal discontent that it was very easy to effect her Ruin altho the method that was fixed upon is very extraordinary and the manner of doing it still more so. The Plan was formed but a very short time before it was carried into Execution. The Principal Contrivers and Actors in it were the Queen Mother, Prince Frederic, Ct. Rantzau, and Gen. Bauner. The day fixed for the execution was the 16 of January 1772 after a great Masked Ball which had been given that night by the Court. The unhappy sufferers were so far from having any suspicion that it was remarked that the Queen was that night Remarkably Gay and danced more

than usual. She had retired to rest about one o'clock in the morning, and, every precaution being previously taken of removing her servants and those who were well affected to her out of the way, about four in the morning Ct. Rantzau entered her room with an officer. He brought fifteen soldiers along with him, which he left at the door. The Queen hurriedly started up and jumped out of bed, when he told her she must dress directly and come with him, for she was his Prisoner. In her indignation, she abused him very much and said that she knew that was un Coup de sa Main. He, without being moved, said: oui, Madame, c'est un Coup de ma Main. Vous voyez bien que je ne peux pas donner des coups de pied car j'ai La Goutte, which was true, for he was carried to the Apartment by four men, being hardly able to walk. The Queen then asked by what Authority he dared to arrest her and upon his answering Par un Ordre du Roy, she said: Je sais ce que cela vaut, upon which he replied: Je m'en doute pas, Madame, car vous nous en avez Regalé depuis Quelque mois assez Souvent; vous permettrez donc qu'on vous en donne un. She then walked about the room in a violent Passion and attempted to go out of a door to the King, before which Rantzau had placed the Officer he had brought with him, who placed himself before her to prevent her going out. Upon this she seized him by the hair and struck him several times. After all, seeing that all resistance was vain, she dressed herself and was conducted directly to Cronenburg Castle, where for some time she was kept Close Prisoner.

General Bauner was sent at the same time to arrest Struensee, which he did in his bed; and another officer to Brand, who was likewise arrested. And they were both carried to the Citadel.

It may not now be improper to mention how this order was obtained from the King and what means were used to bring him to compliance. The Queen Mother and Prince Frederic, with two or three other Persons belonging to them, went into the King's Chamber. Startled at being awakened at that hour of the night, he was very much alarmed and in a proper situation to be worked upon and Intimidated by them. They told him that they had discovered Providentially a most dangerous Conspiracy against his Government and Person and that there already was Insurrection in the Town. Upon this, he directly replied: Send for Struensee. They then told him that Struensee, his Friend, Brand, and the Queen were the very Persons who were at the head of it and that if he did not directly sign an Order for their apprehension he would lose his Crown and perhaps his life. He signed the Orders for the arresting his two subjects; but positively refused to sign that for arresting the Queen, and declared that he would see her instantly. Frightened at his resolution, which would have proved fatal to them, they used every Art by intreaties and threats to induce him to sign, which at last he did with great reluctance.

The Queen was then conveyed to Cronenburg Castle, where she was kept a Close Prisoner for near six months, till she was taken away to Stade by the King of England's ships which were sent for her, and from thence went to Zell, the place appointed for her residence, where she has been ever since. Struensee and Brand were Both Executed.

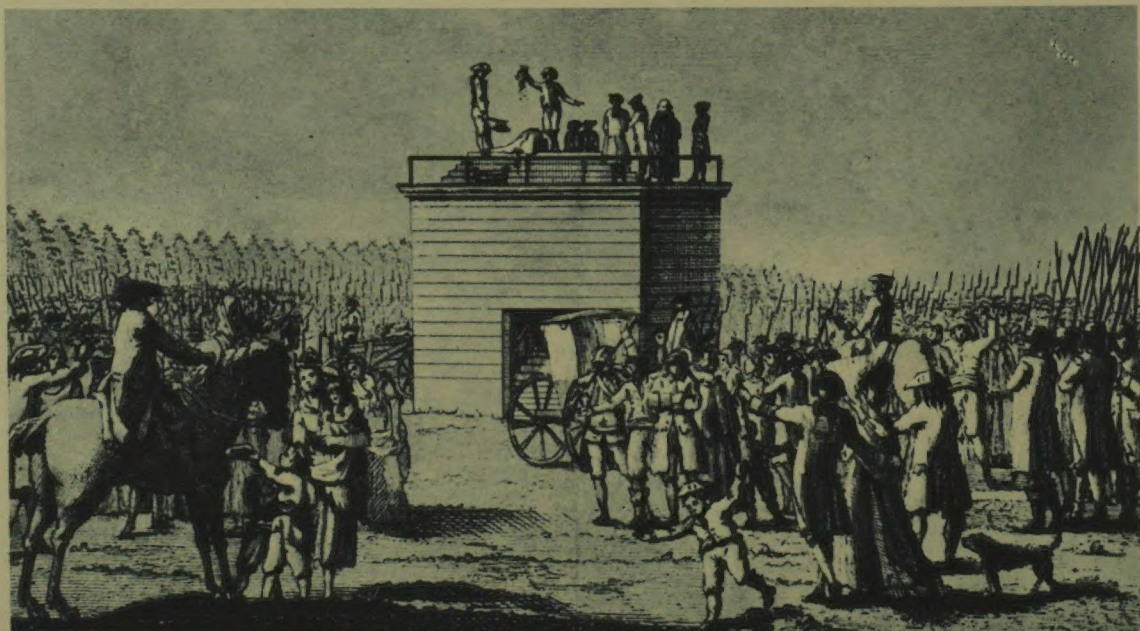


THE FALL OF STRUENSEE, WHO, FROM PHYSICIAN TO KING CHRISTIAN VII. OF DENMARK AND NORWAY, HAD RISEN TO BE VIRTUAL RULER: "THE DICTATOR" ARRESTED IN HIS BEDROOM AT FOUR IN THE MORNING ON JANUARY 17, 1772.

After the Print Exhibited at the Tivoli, where "The Dictator" is Being Presented.

governments the Only way of Preferment is Intrigue: by that only you can procure access to the Sovereign and keep off those who may prove obnoxious to yourself. It is no wonder, then, that in a Court like that of Denmark, where the Sovereigns were both very young, that the Spirit of Intrigue should be carried to the Highest Pitch. The Queen had very little power, and it was the constant business of those who feared the consequences of her Acquiring more to endeavour to alienate as much as possible the King's affections from her. In this they succeeded but too well, for it is a well known fact that shortly after their marriage he neglected her totally; following every kind of debauchery. . . . In this Situation, is it to be wondered at if the Queen, young and inexperienced as she was, should listen to a man who had every Art of Pleasing; and who, besides that, possessing All the Power by his Master's favor, offered to share it with her. She was so averse to this Man at first that she made frequent complaints to the King of his importunities, which she was obliged to bear by the King's express order, as he was at that time their physician. His name was Struensee. Born of obscure parents in Holstein, he was bred a surgeon and [was] established at Altena when Count Rantzau, who afterwards was the cause of his ruin, brought him to Court. He was made Surgeon to the King, and in that capacity he travelled with his Majesty and came with him to England, where I knew him. He was then very little regarded, nor did he arrive at that degree of favor he afterwards enjoyed with the King till some time after his return to Denmark, when he was made Cabinet Minister, a New Post instituted for him. It was then that, in order to secure himself in the favor he enjoyed and to gratify at the same time the Passion he entertained for the Queen, that he Paid his Court strongly to her. The neglect with which she was treated and the ambition of governing the King thro him made her acquiesce in his views and their intimacy commenced from that period.

Struensee, being thus strengthened and supported, set no bounds to his ambition and, as he was very obnoxious to the Nobility on account of his Low Birth, he took every opportunity of humbling them: he went so far as to break the Guards, which occasioned a very great Tumult, for they seized the Palace and afterwards marched to Fredericksburg, where the King then was, and refused to disperse till they had obtained an Absolute discharge and liberty to return home, instead of being incorporated into other regiments, which was the plan first resolved upon. Struensee next, in order to hurt the Nobility and particularly his Friend and Benefactor Rantzau, with whom he had quarrelled, passed an Edict which made the estates of the Nobility liable to seizure for debt: a very just Law most certainly; but the occasion takes greatly away from his



THE EXECUTION OF STRUENSEE ON APRIL 28, 1772: THE SEVERED HEAD OF THE "DICTATOR" HELD UP BEFORE THE CROWD.—A SCENE NOT SHOWN IN THE FILM. [After the Print Exhibited at the Tivoli Theatre.]

Struensee and Brandt (the keeper of the weak-minded King) were condemned to lose their right hands, to be beheaded, and to be drawn and quartered. Brandt suffered first. Queen Caroline Matilda was divorced and sent to Celle, near Hanover.



**"THE DICTATOR": STRUENSEE AND QUEEN CAROLINE MATILDA—  
THEIR TRAGIC STORY AS RECORDED IN PRINTS AND IN THE FILM AT THE TIVOLI.**



QUEEN CAROLINE MATILDA, WIFE OF KING CHRISTIAN VII. OF DENMARK, AND HER LOVER, COUNT STRUENSEE, THE PHYSICIAN BECAME VIRTUAL RULER: MADELEINE CARROLL AND CLIVE BROOK IN THE FILM "THE DICTATOR."



A PROPHETIC CONTEMPORARY CARTOON.—"STRUENSEE, STRUENSEE, WHERE HAVE YOU BEEN? WHY DO YOU STAY BY THE SIDE OF THE QUEEN? YOU ARE SEEN IN HER BOUDOIR AND ELSEWHERE, 'TIS SAID: STRUENSEE, STRUENSEE, YOU'LL LOSE YOUR HEAD!"



AS THE WEAK-MINDED KING CHRISTIAN VII., WHO WAS RULED BY STRUENSEE: EMLYN WILLIAMS IN "THE DICTATOR."



ADVANCED AS PROOF THAT QUEEN CAROLINE MATILDA FAVOURED MALE ATTIRE; IT IS SAID, ON THE ADVICE OF STRUENSEE: A CONTEMPORARY CARICATURE OF THE TYPE MADE POSSIBLE BY STRUENSEE'S RULING THAT THE PRESS SHOULD BE FREE!



QUEEN CAROLINE MATILDA IN MALE ATTIRE AS SEEN IN THE FILM "THE DICTATOR": MADELEINE CARROLL IN THE TOEPLITZ PRODUCTION, DIRECTED BY VICTOR SAVILLE, NOW AT THE TIVOLI.



THE YOUNG QUEEN AND THE QUEEN MOTHER, ONE OF THE PRINCIPAL "CONTRIVERS AND ACTORS" IN THE PLAN THAT LED TO THE DOWNFALL OF CAROLINE MATILDA, STRUENSEE, AND BRANDT: MADELEINE CARROLL AND HELEN HAVE IN "THE DICTATOR."



AS PORTRAYED IN A PRINT: KING CHRISTIAN VII. OF DENMARK AND NORWAY.



AS SEEN IN THE FILM "THE DICTATOR": EMLYN WILLIAMS AS CHRISTIAN VII.



AS PORTRAYED BY A PAINTER: JOHAN FREDERICK, COUNT STRUENSEE (1731-72).



AS SEEN IN THE FILM "THE DICTATOR": CLIVE BROOK AS COUNT STRUENSEE.

"The Dictator" deals with the story of the ambitious, despotic Struensee and the young Queen Caroline Matilda, wife of the weak-minded, dissolute King Christian VII. of Denmark and Norway and sister of King George III. As noted opposite, in our introduction to an extract from the log of the owner of the English pleasure-yacht "Eagle," Struensee, a poor physician of Altona who attended the King, came to be the lover of the Queen and virtual ruler. He attained supreme power in 1770,

after the dismissal of Bernstorff; but his over-hasty and violent reforms brought him increasing unpopularity, both in royal and in plebeian circles, and he was executed in April 1772. As to the Queen, who "could not even refrain in public giving Struensee the strongest marks of her passion for him," and was arrested at the same time as Struensee and Brandt: she was divorced and sent to Celle, near Hanover, where she died at the age of twenty-four and where she was buried.



# BOOKS OF THE DAY.

MUCH study of current political biography, imposed upon me for my sins, leads me to compare the common herd of mortals, including myself, to a company of marionettes, moved by wire-pullers from above, or to a flock of sheep led to the slaughter. While millions of us go about our day-to-day pursuits in helpless ignorance, our fate is being privately discussed and decided, for good or evil, by a comparatively small number of dominant persons. It is not till their memoirs or reminiscences appear that we learn what they have been up to.

Frequently, on the stage, an actor in an inconspicuous part is also the producer, and, as such, the mainspring of the show. Similarly, on the political stage, there are men who avoid the limelight, but nevertheless exercise a powerful influence. Such a one is self-revealed, again, in a second instalment of "JOURNALS AND LETTERS OF VISCOUNT ESHER." Edited by Maurice V. Brett. Vol. 2. 1903-1910. With six illustrations (Ivor Nicholson and Watson; 25s.). As noted here in a review of the first volume, some months ago, Lord Esher declined many high honours. His actual position during the years covered by this volume may be indicated from a chronological table. In 1901 he had been appointed Lieutenant and Deputy-Governor of Windsor Castle, a post which, of course, brought him into close touch with King Edward and the rest of the Royal Family. Concurrently, he became, in 1903, co-editor of "Queen Victoria's Letters"; in 1904 Chairman of the War Office Reconstitution Committee; in 1905 Permanent Member of the Committee of Imperial Defence; and in 1906 Chairman of Committee to organise the Territorial Army. Thus he was not only a confidential adviser to the King on many matters, but a prime mover in the reorganisation of the fighting Services during the years before the Great War.

Public duty, however, did not absorb Lord Esher completely, and this volume shows his keen interest in history and literature (especially poetry), the theatre, sport, and society. Many items disclose an inner mind far removed from the formalities of Courts, and particularly revealing are the intimate letters to his son counselling him on affairs of the heart. In one letter there is also a clue, perhaps, to that side of his character which prompted him to reject so many of Fortune's glittering rewards. "I do not care," he says, "for any relics of my sojourn on the earth's surface. A few things, I hope, will be imperishable. Where I have been able to give a slight impetus, which has set bigger stones rolling." Lord Esher was one of those who "set his heart upon the goal; not on the prize."

These letters and journals teem with anecdotes and personal incidents about most of the prominent people of his day. In political matters, Lord Esher cast a prophetic eye on things to come. Thus we find him writing: "Our whole system of Government here is about to undergo a sea-change." And at least one personal prediction has found fulfilment. Describing a visit to Nuneham at Christmas in 1909, he says: "There was a huge party of children—and one interesting man. Simon, the K.C., of whom you have heard. He is a widower with three small kids; a Fellow of All Souls, and a very attractive and clever man. I should think the future holds something big for him."

Unhappily, the epithet "posthumous" now applies to a new work by another famous political diarist, whose memoirs will be equally valuable to historians—namely, "MORE PAGES FROM MY DIARY." 1908-1914. By Lord Riddell. With 12 illustrations (Country Life, Ltd.; 10s. 6d.). Although the latest in order of publication, this volume covers an earlier period than its two predecessors—"Lord Riddell's War Diary," and "Lord Riddell's Intimate Diary of the Peace Conference and After." Here we see Mr. Lloyd George (again the dominant figure) and others who have since become "elder statesmen," as they were before the cares and responsibilities of war-time brought what the poet calls "reverence and the silver hair." Consequently, there is more gaiety of spirit about this pre-war chronicle.

In both the above-mentioned books there are many allusions to Lord Grey. Thus Lord Esher, writing in his journal at Balmoral Castle on Sept. 27, 1908, gives an estimate of his personality, and adds: "We talked for an hour about fishing and the habits of fish; his real delight." In Lord Riddell's book, we get what might be called a colloquial anticipation of the disparaging chapter on Lord Grey in Mr. Lloyd George's Memoirs. The entry bears date Nov. 13, 1913, and recalls in dialogue form some intimate talk at Sir W. Robertson Nicoll's house in Hampstead. Here we find Lord Riddell himself ("R." in the dialogue) making sly digs at the critic. The conversation runs thus: R.: He (Haldane) is not very popular. Not so popular as Grey. L. G.: He is more

human than Grey. Grey is a fish-like person. R.: Anyway, he appeals to the British people. They like him and trust him. L. G.: No doubt they do, but he is a fish. (And therefore not sound on L.G.'s land policy!—R.)"

To defend the memory of the statesman whose lot was cast in such troubled waters, a pseudonymous champion has come forward with "VISCOUNT GREY OF FALLODON." By Politicus. Illustrated (Methuen; 6s.). Not many writers nowadays follow the example of Junius in concealing their identity. Whoever Politicus may be, he gives an interesting character-study in which the politician is blended with "the angler and bird-lover." Breaking a lance with the dealer of the newest of "New Deals," regarding his attack on Lord Grey's ineffectual efforts to prevent the war, the author writes: "When Mr. Lloyd George himself expresses the view that war might have been

watch Europe being drawn into war. The extracts from his papers of the time, with other documents quoted, illuminate the situation as it developed from day to day at Vienna in that fateful month of July 1914.

Sir Maurice de Bunsen was a much younger man when he represented Great Britain in Siam in 1894-6, when French policy in that part of the world was causing some anxiety. His recollections of that country form a point of contact with another notable biography—"SIR ROBERT MORANT." A Great Public Servant. By Bernard M. Allen. With four illustrations (Macmillan; 12s. 6d.). As a young man, Morant was tutor to the Crown Prince of Siam, and the early part of this book describes his experiences there, which included some exciting moments. The circumstances in which he obtained his Siamese post brought him into touch with Florence Nightingale, whose interesting letters to him are freely quoted. Eventually Morant became much more than a tutor—in fact, a leading Court personage, sometimes spoken of as the "uncrowned King of Siam." Finally, however, political intrigue ended his "reign." He returned home, and, while looking out for fresh work, lived at Toynbee Hall, in Whitechapel.

While at Toynbee in 1895, Morant got his first step on the ladder of educational preferment as assistant director of special inquiries and reports. He then became Balfour's right-hand man in drafting the Education Act of 1902, and thereafter was for many years head of the Board of Education. Mr. Lloyd George, who had bitterly opposed the Act, learnt to appreciate Morant's powers, and later summoned him to carry out his scheme of National Health Insurance. Finally, Morant brought into being the Ministry of Health, and in 1919 became its first permanent secretary. His death in 1920, at the early age of fifty-six, was undoubtedly hastened by overwork.

Those Toynbee days seem far away now and, as I read this story of Morant's meteoric rise to fame, I find it hard to believe that then I knew him well as a fellow disciple of "the Prophet," as Canon Barnett was popularly called. Allusions (in Dr. Allen's Toynbee chapter) to Cyril Jackson and Sir John Gorst remind me of "Limehouse nights" spent in assisting the former at an elementary school club's production of "Henry IV." and "The Comedy of Errors" in Limehouse Town Hall, and of guiding Sir John to some philanthropic trust. He remarked that, once bitten with a taste for social service, one never loses it. With Morant I was not intimate, but merely on those terms of easy familiarity that prevailed in a community run on college lines, with a common room and meals together in hall. My only personal recollection of him is that he once looked with a kindly eye on some of my verses. It seems strange to me now that, by reading his biography forty years later, I have learned more about his Siamese experiences than when I could have got the story from his own lips soon after the events. After leaving the shady groves of the social Academe in Commercial Street, I never met him again; but once, from the top of a bus in Holborn, I recognised his tall figure walking on the pavement below, arm-in-arm with his wife, who looked small beside him.

I regret having little space left for another noteworthy memoir with a strong political interest—"ROBERT DONALD." Being the Authorised Biography of Sir Robert Donald, Journalist, Editor, and Friend of Statesmen. By H. A. Taylor. Illustrated (Stanley Paul; 18s.). I regret it the more "for the sake of Auld Lang Syne," remembering the days when I wrote reviews of novels (on occasion in verse—then an innovation, but since imitated) for James Milne's literary page in the old *Daily Chronicle* of blessed memory, under the Donald ægis. The

Prime Minister supplies an appreciative foreword. Brief mention, too, must unfortunately be the portion of "MY ENGLAND." By George Lansbury. With Portrait Frontispiece (Selwyn and Blount; 7s. 6d.). In this Utopian work the genial Leader of the Opposition tells us how he would build the Socialist Jerusalem "in England's green and pleasant land," and how he would deal with India. Though some may not accept his programme, all will respect his ideals and the warmth of his philanthropy. He also adds an "epilogue" to a vital little book about the East End, with autobiographical touches—"EAST OF ALDGATE." By Horace Thorogood. Illustrated by Douglas Low (Allen and Unwin, 5s.). The author is a well-known journalist (the "Terry" of the "Low and Terry" papers) who lived awhile in Poplar to study social conditions. He has memories of such different people as Lady Oxford and the original General Booth.—C. E. B.



THE WINGS OF THE RESTORED SELBORNE TRIPTYCH (ILLUSTRATED OPPOSITE) TO BE UNVEILED TO-DAY: GROUPS REPRESENTING SAINTS AND DONORS, INCLUDING (IN THE RIGHT-HAND PANEL) ST. GEORGE AND THE DRAGON; WITH THE ARMS OF THE WHITE FAMILY ADDED IN THE LEFT-HAND WING.

As noted on the opposite page, where the centre panel of the Selborne triptych is reproduced, this famous work of the fifteenth or early sixteenth century is to be unveiled to-day (February 16) after its recent restoration and replacement. In the two wings (shown above) saints and donors look on at the central scene, among them a particularly beautiful figure of St. George with his Dragon. We are informed by Sir A. Tudor-Craig that the coat-of-arms in the left-hand wing is that of the White family and of the period of the 1790's. It was, no doubt, added when Benjamin White presented the triptych to Selborne Church in memory of his famous brother Gilbert, author of "The Natural History of Selborne." The central panel measures 53 in. high by 39 in. wide, while the two wings are each 53 in. by 16½ in.

prevented by a plain declaration from Britain of what, in certain contingencies, she would do, he omits to tell us clearly just at what point, and in what form, this declaration should have been made."

Echoes of those fateful days, from the capital where the war was primarily hatched, occur in an entertaining memoir of the man who was then British Ambassador in Vienna—namely, "MAURICE DE BUNSEN." Diplomat and Friend. By Edgar T. S. Dugdale. Translator and Editor of "German Diplomatic Documents." With fourteen illustrations (Murray; 15s.). The wording of the subtitle is a tribute to one who made friends wherever he went, and was popular in very various diplomatic posts—in the United States, Japan, Siam, Turkey, Spain, and Austria. To a man of his kindly temperament, it was agony to



## THE SELBORNE TRIPTYCH RESTORED: A GILBERT WHITE MEMORIAL.



TO BE UNVEILED TO-DAY (AFTER REPLACEMENT) IN SELBORNE CHURCH: A "NATIVITY" PAINTED ABOUT 1500 A.D., THE CENTRE PANEL OF A TRIPTYCH ORIGINALLY PRESENTED BY GILBERT WHITE'S BROTHER, BENJAMIN.

To-day (February 16) the President of Magdalen College, Oxford, is to unveil in St. Mary's Church, Selborne, Hants, the famous triptych which has been replaced there after restoration. It was presented to the church by Benjamin White in memory of his brother, Gilbert White, the great naturalist, who was Rector of Selborne and died in 1793. It is not fanciful, perhaps, to see in this representation of the Nativity, painted about the year 1500, something of that gentle piety and careful observation of nature which have endeared "The Natural History of Selborne" to countless thousands of readers. The bad condition of the picture was

noted some years ago by Mr. Kenneth Clark, who recommended its restoration, but lack of funds precluded anything being done. Later the condition became very precarious, and Mr. Colin Agnew was invited by the Rector to examine it; he strongly urged immediate attention. Upon his advice restoration was entrusted to the firm of William Drown, of London, and a fund has been opened to defray the cost. The authorship of the painting has been ascribed both to Mabuse and Jan Mostaert. Modern opinion inclines to the latter. In the centre panel, the Magi are seen offering their gifts. The wing panels are illustrated on the opposite page.



## ANCIENT CYPRUS AND ITS TRADE WITH SYRIA:

NEW DISCOVERIES AT VOUNOUS AND ENKOMI—THE PORT FOR COMMERCE WITH RAS SHAMRA, ON THE SYRIAN COAST OPPOSITE: RICH RELICS OF POTTERY AND METAL-WORK.

By Professor CLAUDE F. A. SCHAEFFER, Director of the French Excavations in Cyprus and at Ras Shamra; Associate Curator of the Museum of National Antiquities at St. Germain, near Paris.

(See Illustrations on the next three Pages, numbered in Accordance with his References.)

THE excavations undertaken in Cyprus in 1933 and 1934, thanks to the co-operation of the Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres (Marius Fontane bequest) and the Louvre Museum, related to two different sites. In the first year, we continued the investigations so happily inaugurated by Mr. P. Dikaios, Director of the Nicosia Museum, in the necropolis of the beginning of the Bronze Age at Vounous, near Kyrenia on the northern coast. The second season, that of 1934, was devoted to explorations at Enkomi, near Famagusta, on the east coast. (See map, Fig. 2.) The programme of these explorations had been approved by the Cyprus authorities, and it is my agreeable duty to thank, first of all, his Excellency Sir Reginald Stubbs, British High Commissioner for Cyprus in 1933, who had been good enough to grant us permission to explore. To his successor, Sir Herbert Palmer, and also to the Colonial Secretary, Mr. Henricker-Heaton, we tender our thanks for the courtesy with which they facilitated our investigations in 1934. We are under a debt of gratitude to Mr. P. Dikaios, the active Director of the Cyprus Museum at Nicosia. Not only did he share the joys—and the fatigues—of our exploration at Vounous, but he did not cease, during all our stay in Cyprus, to afford us his disinterested aid, and enable us to profit by his great knowledge of the island in our exploring work. We are also anxious to thank Miss du Plat-Taylor, acting-curator of the Museum at Cyprus, for her readiness in facilitating the steps and preparations which such a mission entails;

tombs dug in the limestone of the hill of Vounous at the foot of Bellapais, which we discovered with him, also gave us first-class material for study. These collective tombs, each of which probably represents a family vault, generally consisted of a central chamber almost circular in plan, rendered accessible by a small *dromos*, or passage, and of several small lateral chambers where only a man of small stature could enter by slipping through the narrow doorway. In the interior the skeletons were placed on the ground, surrounded, and sometimes completely covered, by an abundant quantity of very fine ceramic made of red earth or lustrous black. Near the male skeletons, within reach of the hand, were bronze poniards (Fig. 1), while the female skeletons were accompanied by pins for fixing the garments, spinning-distaffs, and depilatory nippers for beauty purposes. Nevertheless, the metal objects are rare as compared with the abundance of the funerary furniture, in the shape of vases and ceramics of every description.

In point of fact, from the forty tombs discovered by Mr. Dikaios and ourselves, several of which were found to have been pillaged and emptied of their contents in earlier times, we obtained more than 1500 vases, 700 of them complete and intact. Beside large cooking-pots there were great urns and tall *pithei* (Figs. 3 and 28), for food purposes (beverages and meat, mostly mutton, to judge by the bones), and vases of small size and very elegant form for table service (Figs. 18 and 24). Finally, quite an entire category of receptacles, very original in form, which certainly could not have served for any practical purpose (Figs. 16, 21, 26, and 27)—they were objects of cult, vases for presenting offerings, votive objects such as fruit connected by a basket-handle (Fig. 16), terra-cotta copies of combs (Fig. 17), and of daggers

(Fig. 25), bulls' horns; and finally vases attaining sometimes a metre in height, and ornamented on the body, the shoulder, or along the neck with figures in relief, or even on an embossed round, representing women holding a child in their arms

(Fig. 23), stylised human heads, bulls' heads, and serpents (Figs. 3, 20, and 24). The serpent seems to have played an important part in the beliefs of this prehistoric population, together with the bull, the dove (Fig. 28), the goddess-mother or earth-mother, and the phallic man, the procreator of life.

The question which arises is as to the age of this necropolis of Vounous, and the prehistoric civilisation which it reveals. Until a short time ago,

this red lustrous ceramic having been the most ancient one known in Cyprus, it was unhesitatingly dated back to the beginning of the Third Millennium B.C.; but as, in association with this ceramic, objects of metal of an advanced type have been found, it was assumed that

these collective tombs had been used for a very long time, and great ingenuity was devoted to classifying their contents into three periods which chronologically covered nine centuries, from 3000 to 2100 B.C. It is obvious that in these tombs there were successive burials belonging to different generations. It is possible, among the ceramic articles which they contain, to recognise older types, and then again more recent ones; but it seems to us quite impossible to believe that between the oldest and the most recent vases found in the tombs at Vounous there is a difference of 900 years. This would presuppose a continuity in the use of certain tombs in this necropolis during a period of more than five hundred years, which archaeological experience refuses to admit.

The problem, however, quite recently changed its aspect when the explorations of the Swedish Cyprus Expedition, under the direction of Mr. Einar Gjerstad, and that of the Cyprus Museum by Mr. Dikaios, disclosed in Cyprus a civilisation anterior to that of Vounous, already in possession of a developed ceramic decorated with painted geometric designs.

This civilisation has been attributed by the authors of the discoveries to the Neolithic period. One of them placed it at the end of the Fourth Millennium. I am therefore inclined to believe that the painted pottery civilisation recently discovered in Cyprus was maintained until the eneolithic period, or the Copper Age. In point of fact, in one of the deposits which furnished vestiges of this epoch, that of Erimi, on the southern coast, Mr. Dikaios found a metal hook (probably of copper). The same site furnished him with fragments of vases of lustrous earthenware, very similar to the ceramic of the period of Vounous and accompanying the painted pottery. It follows, in my opinion, that the painted pottery civilisation of Cyprus, which we prefer to attribute to the eneolithic, is that which immediately preceded the red lustrous pottery civilisation of the Vounous type. This conclusion would compel us, on the one hand, to reduce the age of the painted pottery, which, if it was in use in the Fourth Millennium, as believed by its discoverers, must still have been in use at the beginning of the Third Millennium. On the other hand, we can now reduce the age and the duration of the red lustrous ceramic of Cyprus to more modest figures by proposing the middle of the second half of the Third Millennium. Here the explorations at Ras Shamra afford us assistance. There we found, at the base of the second level, immediately below the stratum which yielded the vestiges of the Egyptian Middle-Empire (2000 to 1800 years before our era), hemispherical vases of lustrous red earth, with blackish edges, similar to those of Vounous.

To sum up, we arrive at the conclusion that the civilisation of Cyprus, characterised by the use of the lustrous red ceramic of the Vounous type, should hardly be anterior to the middle of the Third Millennium, and that this ceramic was no doubt disappearing before the year 2000 B.C.

(Continued on the opposite page.)

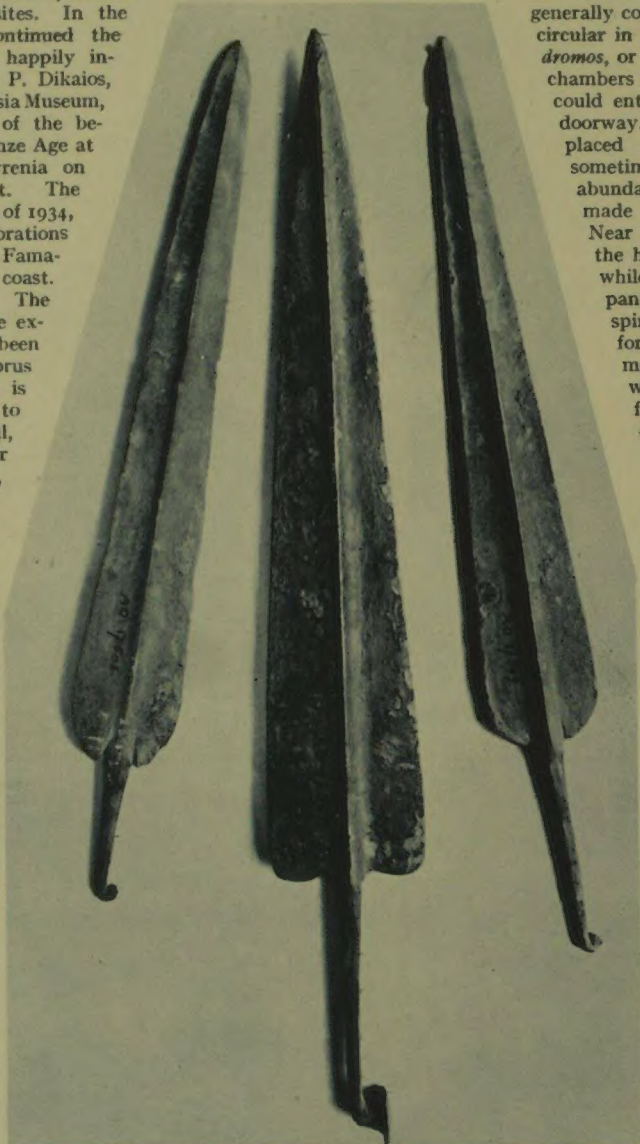


FIG. 1. EXAMPLES OF BRONZE DAGGERS FOUND BESIDE SKELETONS OF MEN IN TOMBS DISCOVERED AT VOUNOUS.



FIG. 2. SHOWING THE TWO SITES—VOUNOUS ON THE NORTH COAST, AND ENKOMI ON THE EAST (BOTH MARKED BY ARROWS)—EXCAVATED AS HERE DESCRIBED: A MAP OF CYPRUS; WITH AN INSET MAP INDICATING THE POSITION OF RAS SHAMRA, ON THE SYRIAN COAST, WHICH TRADED WITH ENKOMI IN ANCIENT TIMES.

and likewise Mr. Mogabgab, of the Land Survey Service of Famagusta, for his amiable co-operation at Enkomi. Mr. Diamantis Christodoulides, artist-painter and draughtsman to the mission; Mr. Jorko Anastasiou, works manager; and Mr. Kakouli, preparator, assisted me with fortitude during my investigations in the plain of Enkomi under the burning sun of the summer of 1934.



FIG. 3. A LARGE VOTIVE VASE FOR OFFERINGS, WITH DECORATION INCLUDING SERPENTS AND AN IBEX IN RELIEF: ONE OF MORE THAN 1500 POTTERY VESSELS—OF WHICH 700 WERE INTACT—FOUND IN VARIOUS TOMBS AT VOUNOUS.





FIG. 4. A SURPRISING DISCOVERY MADE AT ENKOMI, CYPRUS: A BRONZE TABLE WITH VOLUTED LEGS (UPSIDE DOWN IN THE SOIL) IN PROCESS OF BEING EXCAVATED BY THE EXPEDITION'S PREPARATOR.

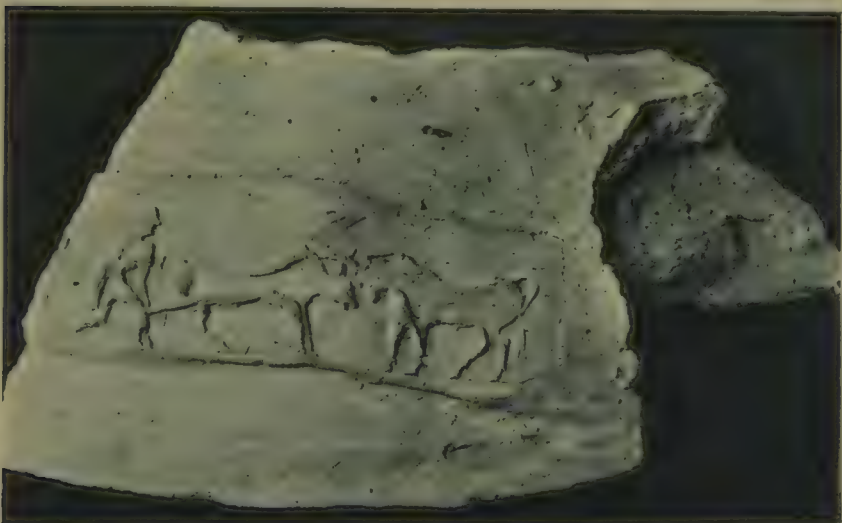


FIG. 6. MASTERLY ANIMAL DESIGN FROM ENKOMI: A RELIEF OF BULLS FIGHTING, WITH A MAN TRYING TO SEPARATE THEM BY TYING THE HIND-LEG OF ONE BULL, DECORATING A POTTERY FRAGMENT.

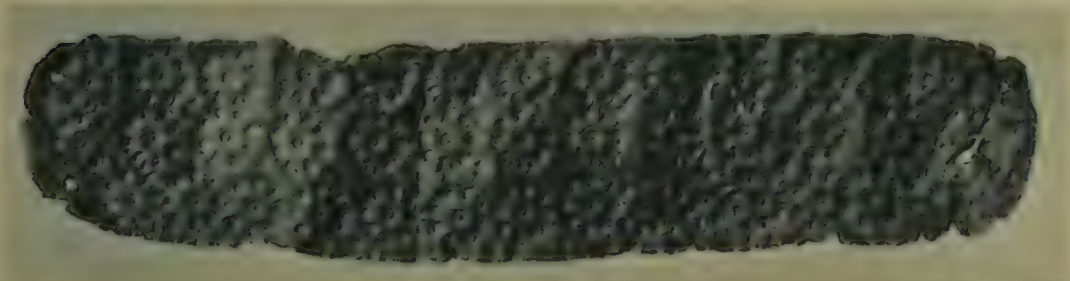


FIG. 8. DELICATE GOLDSMITH'S WORK FROM CYPRUS: A GOLDEN DIADEM, WITH A ROSETTE DESIGN, FOUND AT ENKOMI IN A TOMB DATING FROM THE BEGINNING OF THE IRON AGE (TWELFTH CENTURY B.C.).



FIG. 9. A SUPERB CYLINDER SEAL OF HEMATITE, IN THE AEGEAN STYLE, OF THE 14TH CENTURY B.C., FOUND IN A HOUSE OF THE MYCENEAN TOWN.



FIG. 11. A CYPRIOT IMITATION OF A MYCENEAN VASE: AN EXAMPLE OF SUCH COPYING DUE TO THE HIGH COST OF IMPORTED MYCENEAN GOODS (c. 1400 B.C.).

## AN ANCIENT LINK BETWEEN CYPRUS AND SYRIA: "FINDS" AT ENKOMI, WHICH TRADED WITH RAS SHAMRA.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY THE FRENCH EXPEDITION TO CYPRUS. (SEE ARTICLE OPPOSITE.)



FIG. 5. A UNIQUE PIECE OF ANCIENT METAL FURNITURE FROM ENKOMI: THE BEAUTIFUL BRONZE TABLE (SHOWN IN SITU IN FIG. 4) PLACED THE RIGHT WAY UP ON ITS VOLUTED LEGS.

Our researches at Enkomi, five miles to the North of Famagusta, related to the same site which had already been explored with so much success, forty years ago by a British Mission under the direction of Mr. Murray, and quite recently, in 1930, by the Swedish Expedition to Cyprus directed by Mr. Einar Gjerstad. But our object was not simply to continue or to complete the previous researches. Our principal objective was the study of the commercial relations which existed in the second Millennium B.C. between Cyprus and Syria, through the medium of Enkomi

[Continued below.]



FIG. 7. PART OF THE FIRST HOUSES DISCOVERED OF A TOWN EARLIER THAN SALAMIS (IN CYPRUS) OF THE GREEK PERIOD: ANCIENT MASONRY AT ENKOMI.



FIG. 10. A VASE IN THE FORM OF A BIRD, DATING FROM THE TWELFTH CENTURY B.C., THE EARLY IRON AGE: AN INTERESTING OBJECT FROM THE SAME TOMB AS THE GOLD DIADEM IN FIG. 8.



FIG. 12. FOR COMPARISON WITH THE CYPRIOT IMITATION SHOWN IN FIG. 11: A GENUINE MYCENEAN VASE, OF THE TYPE IMPORTED INTO CYPRUS AND SOLD THERE AT HIGH PRICES, FOUND AT ENKOMI (FOURTEENTH CENTURY B.C.).

Continued) and the neighbouring Syrian port of Ras Shamra-Ugarit, where we had previously discovered so many objects imported from Cyprus. On the other hand, we wished to endeavour to discover the site of the important town which must have existed during the second Millennium B.C. in the vicinity of the celebrated necropolis of Enkomi, which furnished so many precious finds to the British Museum and the Nicosia Museum. Both objects were achieved. In the necropolis of Enkomi we discovered nineteen new tombs. They are presented in the form of vaults, generally of circular plan, excavated in the soft limestone of the subsoil and rendered accessible by a vertical or oblique pit. In the interior, the skeletons of the last burials are found stretched out on the ground surrounded by funerary furniture, while the remains of the first occupants of these collective tombs are accumulated in the corner of a cave or in an ossuary communicating with the central chamber.

[Continued on Page 270.]



# BIZARRE POTTERY OF PREHISTORIC CYPRUS: CERAMIC EVIDENCE ON THE ANTIQUITY

# REMARKABLE DISCOVERIES AT VOUNOUS— OF CIVILISATION IN THE ISLAND.



FIGS. 13 AND 14. A FORMALISED IMAGE OF A GODDESS IN TERRA-COTTA: (LEFT) THE FRONT, SHOWING THE EYES, NECKLACE, AND GIRDLE; (RIGHT) THE BACK, SHOWING THE HAIR, HANGING DOWN, AND THE BACK OF THE GIRDLE.

FIG. 15. A CURIOUS OBJECT DESCRIBED BY THE DISCOVERER AS "A VESSEL FOR RITUAL HORSE EGGURE, WITH DIVISIONS FOR SIX DIFFERENT DISHES": ONE OF MANY EGGURE TURNS THE ANCIENT CYPRIO POTTERY FOUND AT VOUNOUS.



FIG. 19. THE INTERIOR OF AN UNSHUFFLED TOMB: A PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN BEFORE THE COFFINS WERE TOUCHED, SHOWING THE ARRANGEMENT OF THE VOTIVE POTTERY (QUITE COVERING THE HUMAN REMAINS) 4500 YEARS AGO.



FIG. 20. THE BULL AND SERPENT AS IMPORTANT SYMBOLS IN THE PREHISTORIC BELIEF OF CYPRUS: A LARGE BOWL DECORATED WITH BULL-HEADS, AND SNAKES ON THE OTHER SIDE.



FIG. 23. REPRESENTING A MODE OF CARRYING INFANTS STILL PRACTISED TO-DAY: A RITUAL VASE WITH A FIGURE OF A WOMAN SUPPORTING A CRADLE HUNG BY A CORD ROUND HER NECK, AND FITTED WITH A SUN-SHADE.



FIG. 24. ANOTHER EXAMPLE OF THE TAUREUM MOTIVE IN ANCIENT CYPRIO SYMBOLISM: A BEAUTIFUL DRINKING-CUP FROM VOUNOUS WITH A STYLISED BULL'S HEAD (BELOW THE RIM IN CENTRE) AND ENGRAVED DECORATION.



FIG. 25. A VOTIVE WEAPON BURIED WITH THE DEAD: A TERRA-COTTA DAGGER OR KNIFE WITH ITS ENGRAVED SCABBARD.

notes. Thus of the terra-cotta comb in Fig. 17 he writes: "The teeth are engraved and encrusted in white. Their length shows that the actual combs which served as models were of wood, with a perforation for suspending them." On Fig. 20 he notes: "The bull and serpent played a great part in religious practices of the prehistoric inhabitants of Vounous." The vase in Fig. 23 is of special interest. "On its shoulder [we read] is a figure of a woman holding in her arms

PHOTOGRAPHS BY THE FRENCH EXPEDITION TO CYPRUS 1928-33



FIG. 16. ANOTHER STRANGE DESIGN IN ANCIENT CYPRIO POTTERY DISCOVERED AT VOUNOUS: A VESSEL SHAPED AS A CLUSTER OF VOTIVE FRUIT, TAKING THE FORM OF FOUR POMEGRANATES JOINED TOGETHER, WITH A BASKET HANDLE.



FIG. 21. RITUAL POTTERY OF ANCIENT CYPRUS OF UNCOMMON DESIGN: A DOUBLE LIBATION VASE, WITH TWO JARS CONJOINED AND A UNITING HANDLE IN STYLISED HUMAN FORM.



FIG. 26. ONE OF THE ODDER CERAMIC FORMS FOUND AT VOUNOUS: A "TWO-STORY" LIBATION VASE WITH TUBULAR CONNECTIONS.

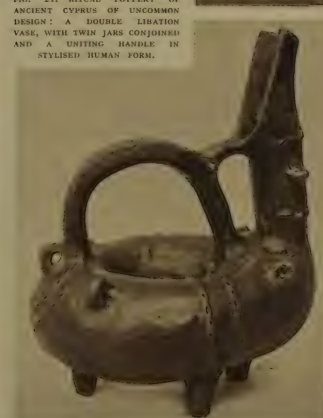


FIG. 27. LIKE A CAR-VASE PLACED HORIZONTALLY ON THREE LEGS: ANOTHER CURIOUS LIBATION VASE, IN RING FORM, WITH BIRD-SHAPED NECK AND AN ARCHED HANDLE.



FIG. 17. PLACED IN A TOMB FOR THE TOILET OF THE DEAD: A VOTIVE COMB MADE OF TERRA-COTTA, REPRESENTING AN ORIGINAL MADE OF WOOD, WITH A PERFORATED HANDLE FOR SUSPENSION.



FIG. 18. HIGHLY DEVELOPED CYPRIO POTTERY MORE THAN FOUR THOUSAND YEARS OLD: AN ELEGANT JAR OF RED CLAY, GLAZED AND ENGRAVED WITH WHITE INCRUSTATION.



FIG. 22. DIFFERING IN ARRANGEMENT FROM THE TOMB SHOWN IN FIG. 19: THE INTERIOR OF ANOTHER GRAVE, WHERE THE FUNERARY DEPOSITS WERE ALL PILED ON ONE SIDE, AND THE SKELETONS PLACED ON THE OTHER SIDE.



FIG. 28. WITH A DOVE AND ITS DRINKING-BOWL (FASHIONED IN THE ROUND) FORMING PART OF THE DECORATION: A LARGE DOUBLE-NECKED OFFERING VASE, HIGHLY ENGRAVED, IN VERY GOOD PRESERVATION.

a little portable cradle in which her baby reposes. The cradle is fitted with a small sun-shade over the infant's head. To facilitate carrying the cradle when the mother had to take it with her into the fields, as is still done in our own day, it was suspended by means of a cord or ribbon round her neck. This detail is carefully indicated on the figure." In Fig. 20, the drinking-bowl for the dove is considered to indicate that it was a pet or domesticated bird.

PROFESSOR SCHAEFFER. (SEE HIS ARTICLE ON PAGE 246.)



# THE WORLD OF SCIENCE.

## THE REMARKABLE "DOUBLE" OF THE SABRE-TOOTHED TIGER.

By W. P. PYCRAFT, F.Z.S., Author of "Camouflage in Nature," "The Courtship of Animals," "Random Gleanings from Nature's Fields," etc.

THE number of people who are interested in living animals, beasts and birds, beetles and butterflies, is legion. But for the most part this interest begins and ends with their relative appeal to the

yet they also have developed "carnivores," "insectivores," and "herbivores." And in some cases the likeness is singularly close, as, for example, in the case of the Thylacine, or "Tasmanian wolf." Only an expert could distinguish between the skull of this animal and that of a dog, and the same is true in regard to the skeleton; yet the two are in no way related.

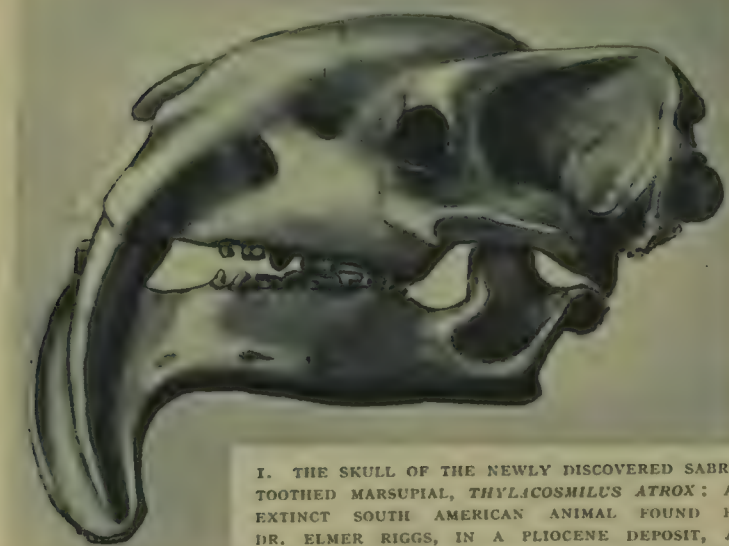
I cannot now carry further this comparison between these different marsupial types and their counterparts among the higher mammalia, because there would be no space left for me for the subject which is really the inspiration of this essay. Suffice it to say that this striking double series, of independent origin, furnishes us with the best example we have of what is known as "parallel development"—that is to say, the formation of similar bodies out of unlike material, as a consequence of the action of like stimuli. The "subject" to which reference has just been made is one of these carnivorous marsupials. This most astonishing discovery was made in S. America, and announced a week or two ago at a meeting of the Zoological Society by Sir Arthur Smith Woodward, one of the foremost living palæontologists. He referred to it as "perhaps the most remarkable mimic of a higher mammal hitherto discovered."

It was found by Dr. Elmer S. Riggs so long ago as 1928, in a Pliocene deposit in Catamarca, Northern Argentina. But no complete account has yet been given of

the remains, now in the Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago. But Dr. Riggs, in a preliminary memoir, names the animal *Thylacosmilus atrox*. It is, indeed, a most extraordinary creature, of the size of a leopard, but presenting an astonishing likeness to the sabre-toothed "tigers" which, ages ago, roamed from Great Britain over Europe and westwards into America. They were, of course, members of the Felidae, of which our lions and tigers are the highest types. The accompanying photograph of the skull of *Machaerodus neogeus*, from Mina Geraes, Brazil, will show at a glance that the name "sabre-tooth" is well deserved. It differs only in slight details from the fossil sabre-tooth found

reduction in size of the lower canine, which did not greatly exceed the incisor teeth lying on its inner side. More striking still is the fact that these enormous "tusks" were accompanied in their growth by a modification of the hinge of the lower jaw, to enable the mouth to be opened wide enough to allow the jaw to be drawn downwards and backwards behind the tips of these "sabres." The increased size of the muscles to do this backward pulling deepened the end of the jaw below the sockets of the reduced lower canines. In some species a distinct "flange" was formed here, and in one this flange was of great size.

When we come to compare this canine tooth with that of the



1. THE SKULL OF THE NEWLY DISCOVERED SABRE-TOOTHED MARSUPIAL, *THYLACOSMILUS ATROX*: AN EXTINCT SOUTH AMERICAN ANIMAL FOUND BY DR. ELMER RIGGS, IN A PLIOCENE DEPOSIT, AT CATAMARCA, NORTHERN ARGENTINA; AN ASTONISHING CASE OF A SIMILAR WAY OF LIFE RESULTING IN THE

EVOLUTION OF SIMILAR FEATURES IN TWO TOTALLY UNRELATED SPECIES.

Although *Thylacosmilus* is a marsupial (that is to say, belongs to the same group as the kangaroos), by adopting a carnivorous diet and seizing its prey after the manner of the lion and the tiger, it gradually developed a similar dentition. Later an accelerated growth of the canines set in, and the roots of these teeth forced themselves upwards and backwards right over the roof of the skull and far behind the level of the eye; as our photograph shows. The skull also developed a great downwards flange, for protection of the sabres when not in use; in this resembling another "sabre-toothed" animal (again related to neither carnivora nor marsupials), *Tinoceras*, the skull of which is seen in Fig. 2.

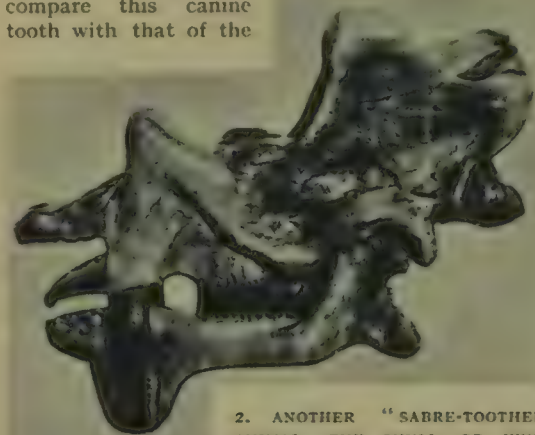
eye—gay colours or strange shapes. But, unfortunately, these admirers have neither time nor opportunity to give any studied consideration of these captivating aspects of animal life. They have just to be taken at their face value.

Yet directly we begin to ask what is the "driving-force" which governs the development of these shapes and colours, we find not only that their interest is increased a thousandfold, but also we begin to gain something, at least, of an insight into what we may call the "ferment" of life, which shapes every living thing in accordance with its mode of life. Only a few attain to these outstanding splendours. But always, if we would understand them, we must find a standard of comparison with what we may call the "rank and file," which seem hardly worth our attention. Yet from these the apparently more worthy have been derived.

To-day I want to draw attention to what we may call the "moulding" effects of particular modes of life, which, more commonly than is generally realised, start with the choice of food.

We find whole groups of animals which are flesh-eaters or insect-eaters or strictly vegetarians. And we find in each type distinct differences, not merely, say, in jaws and teeth, but also in the form of the body; differences which are correlated with one another. Take the lion's jaws and teeth and its armature of claws, for example; or the teeth and jaws of the mole, and its extraordinary fore-limbs; or the teeth and jaws of the horse or ox, and the long limbs with the toes ensheathed in hoofs. Here we have types of "carnivores," "insectivores," and "herbivores." But in each of these types we find a surprising number of modifications of the type.

When we carry our survey further, we find that these three types have their counterparts in that strange group we know as the "marsupials"—the pouched animals—of which the kangaroo is an outstanding example. Now, the marsupials form a group entirely distinct from all the rest of the mammalia,



2. ANOTHER "SABRE-TOOTHED" ANIMAL, THE SKULL OF WHICH RESEMBLES THAT OF *THYLACOSMILUS* (FIG. 1) IN HAVING DOWNWARD FLANGES FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE "SABRES": *TINOCERAS*, AN EXTINCT UNGULATE, IN NO WAY RELATED TO EITHER SABRE-TOOTHED TIGER OR *THYLACOSMILUS*.

In *Tinoceras*, an extinct group of the ungulates or "hoofed animals" are seen remarkable "sabre-teeth." Besides the flange on the lower jaw, this skull developed a pair of bony prominences above the teeth and also further back on the top of the skull. In size *Tinoceras* exceeded the great African white rhinoceros!

lion or tiger, we can hardly escape the conclusion that it had become "hypertrophied," or developed beyond the range of usefulness. The modified hinge to the jaw to widen the opening of the mouth must be ascribed to the strains on the joint made by the increased work thrown on it.

The tusk, besides, has shortened the face. This fact becomes evident when we look at the "cheek teeth." For the molars are reduced, for lack of room, to mere vestiges of the first pair.

And now let us turn to the marsupial sabre-tooth the skull of which is seen in Fig. 1. This animal, remember, was in no way related to the true carnivora. It is a marsupial, but by adopting a carnivorous diet, and seizing its prey after the manner of the lion and the tiger, it gradually developed a precisely similar dentition. Later an accelerated growth of the upper canines set in, and their roots forced themselves upwards and backwards right over the roof of the skull and far behind the

level of the eye, as the accompanying photograph shows. In the true sabre-tooth it will be seen that the root of the canine terminated just in front of the eye-socket, while in all living carnivores it does not rise upwards beyond the level of the upper border of the outstanding bar of bone which forms the lower boundary of the eye-socket.

But there is another and very extraordinary feature of this skull. The lower jaw had developed an enormous descending flange of bone, serving, apparently, to protect the sabre-like canines from injury when the mouth was closed. A similar flange was developed in the genus *Eusmilus* among the true sabre-tooth tigers, and we find its like again in the jaws of that weird-looking animal, *Tinoceras*, belonging to an extinct group of "Ungulates," or "hoofed" animals, such as the horses, rhinoceroses, cattle, and so on. In *Thylacosmilus*, then, we have one of the most remarkable cases yet discovered among the mammalia. Hence the full description of these remains by Dr. Riggs is anxiously awaited.



3. THE SABRE-TOOTHED TIGER, A FEROCIOUS CARNIVORE, OF WHICH A "DOUBLE" AMONG THE MARSUPIALS HAS NOW BEEN DISCOVERED (*THYLACOSMILUS*; FIG. 1): *MACHAERODUS* LEAVING ITS CAVE; AND (RIGHT) THE SKULL, SHOWING THE ENORMOUS CANINE TUSK.

here in England! What could have given rise to this excessive development of the upper canine we cannot say. But it was accompanied by instructive changes in other parts of the skull. One of these was the



## THE TRANSPORT SIDE OF A HIMALAYAN CLIMB: COOLIES; ROPE-BRIDGES; CLIFF PATHS; A PRIMITIVE "HOOKAH."

PHOTOGRAPHS BY THE INTERNATIONAL HIMALAYAN EXPEDITION, 1934. (SEE ALSO THREE FOLLOWING PAGES.)



A RISKY PROCEEDING FOR HEAVILY-LADEN MEN: CROSSING A FLIMSY ROPE-BRIDGE (SOME NINETY YARDS LONG, HIGH OVER A RIVER) WHICH USUALLY NEEDED REPAIR AFTER THREE OR FOUR COOLIES HAD PASSED OVER.



NATIVE PORTERS WHO SUFFERED TERRIBLY DURING SNOWSTORMS OWING TO THEIR INADEQUATE CLOTHING: A LINE OF COOLIES BRINGING IN WOOD TO THE BASE CAMP AFTER A FALL OF SNOW.



AN ODD WAY OF SMOKING, THROUGH A "HOOKAH" ON THE GROUND: A COOLIE TAKING HIS TURN AT A HOLE MADE THROUGH A MOUND OF SAND, DRAWING SMOKE FROM TOBACCO LIT AT THE OTHER END.



COOLIES CARRYING A WEIGHT OF 50 TO 60 LB. ON THEIR BACKS WADING ACROSS THE RIVER SHIGAR: MEN OF EXTRAORDINARY ENDURANCE WHO ASKED WAGES OF ONLY 2.50 FRANCS A DAY WITHOUT "BOARD AND LODGING."



WHERE A FALSE STEP MEANT A SHEER DROP OVER A PRECIPICE: A NARROW MULE-TRACK, WITH A LOW PARAPET, WINDING ROUND A CLIFF-FACE BESIDE THE INDUS.

HERE and on three following pages we illustrate, by means of photographs which have just come to hand, incidents of last year's International Himalayan Expedition under Professor G. O. Dyhrenfurth, a German-Swiss geologist, who, a few years ago, attempted Kanchenjunga. From Srinagar, in Kashmir, the 1934 party travelled northward across the Indus and its tributary, the Shigar, into the Karakoram range, where they climbed several high peaks, as noted later. Mr. James Belaieff, the only British member of the expedition, writes: "A small mule-track leads from Srinagar to Skardu, but, though maintained by the British authorities, it is none the less difficult, especially for a big caravan like ours. After four days' marching, we encountered our first obstacle—snow. Our unfortunate coolies were badly equipped for snow. Normally, they go barefoot, but for this occasion they were wrapped in rags and wore straw boots. After a few hours their feet were mostly bare and bleeding. The poor fellows suffered terribly, and several had to abandon their task. What endurance these men must have to do over 20 miles a day in such conditions with a weight of 50 or 60 lb. on their backs! It is a hard life, when one reflects that for such marches they ask the paltry wage of 2.50 francs a day, their board, lodging (so called) and return journey being at their own expense. What have we to grumble at in Europe?" Following the course of the Indus for some distance, the party had to cross the river frequently, sometimes by wading or rafts, and sometimes by flimsy rope-bridges, which needed constant repair after three or four coolies had passed over.



# HIMALAYAN GIANTS CLIMBED: THE GOLDEN THRONE AND

PHOTOGRAPHS BY THE INTERNATIONAL HIMALAYAN EXPEDITION, 1934; LED BY



A MAGNIFICENT PANORAMA IN THE KARAKORAM RANGE OF THE HIMALAYA, AS SEEN FROM THE GOLDEN THRONE (ABOUT 23,787 FT.) CLIMBED BY THREE MEMBERS SITTING ON SNOW IN THE FOREGROUND; (IN THE CENTRE) PART OF WHOSE MAIN SUMMIT (ABOUT 25,509 FT.)



THE EAST SUMMIT OF THE PEAK CALLED THE GOLDEN THRONE SEEN FROM CONWAY SADDLE: (IN THE FOREGROUND) ANDRÉ ROCH, WHO, WITH JAMES BELAIEFF AND PIERO GHIGLIONE, CLIMBED THIS MOUNTAIN AND ONE OF THE QUEEN MARY PEAKS.

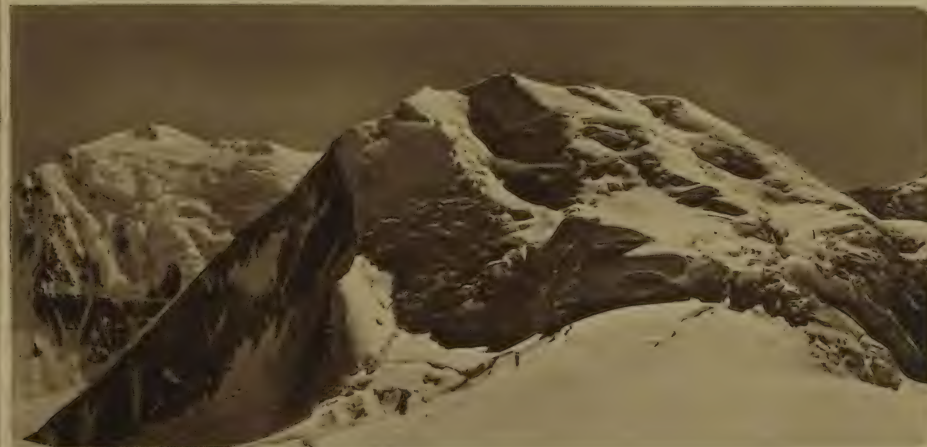


THE GOLDEN THRONE AS SEEN FROM THE QUEEN MARY PEAK—GIANTS HIGHEST PEAKS YET CLIMBED IN THE WORLD, THOUGH

THE photographs given on these two pages represent the principal feats of the International Himalayan Expedition, whose preliminary journey is illustrated on the preceding page. In a recent letter to us on the subject, that famous mountaineer, Mr. F. S. Smythe, who took part in the 1933 attempt on Everest, writes: "The expedition, in climbing the Queen Mary and Golden Throne peaks, climbed what are probably (exact measurements still to be fixed) the second and third highest peaks yet climbed in the world." He also describes the photographs as the most interesting pictures of the Karakoram that he has ever seen. A summary of the expedition's achievement was given last year by its leader, Professor G. O. Dyhrenfurth, in a message from Skardu (quoted in "The Times" of August 27, 1934). "We have had great difficulty," he stated, "as the result of heavy snowstorms. In spite of this the expedition had great success in August. In the Karakoram Himalaya the Golden Throne

# QUEEN MARY PEAKS—AMONG THE HIGHEST EVER SCALED.

PROFESSOR G. O. DYHRENFURTH. (SEE ALSO THE PAGES PRECEDING AND FOLLOWING.)



OF THE INTERNATIONAL HIMALAYAN EXPEDITION: (ON THE LEFT) GUSHARBRUM NO. 3 AND NO. 2, AND THE HIDDEN PEAK, WITH PIERO GHIGLIONE AND DR. WINZELER THE GEORGE V. CHAIN; AND (ON THE RIGHT) QUEEN MARY PEAK, AND TWO OTHERS WERE ALL ATTAINED.



OF THE KARAKORAM SAID TO BE "PROBABLY THE SECOND AND THIRD "EXACT MEASUREMENTS ARE STILL TO BE FIXED."

eastern peak (23,787 ft.) was climbed by Belaieff, Ghiglione, and Roch. The main summit of the Queen Mary peak (25,509 ft.) was climbed by Erit and Hoechi, the middle summit (24,443 ft.) by Belaieff, Ghiglione, and Roch; and the western summit (24,705 ft.) by Erit, Hoechi, Dyhrenfurth, and Frau Dyhrenfurth. By this climb Frau Dyhrenfurth set up a new record for women, beating that made twenty years ago by Mrs. Bullock Workman by 1650 ft. All the members of the expedition are safe." The ascent of the Golden Throne was extremely arduous, but eventually the three climbers reached the summit. "Thus," writes Mr. James Belaieff, one of the trio, "the first Karakoram peak over 7000 metres high was at last conquered. Moreover, we had beaten the altitude record for skis, as we did not discard ours until we had reached an altitude of 7400 metres. At the summit of the Golden Throne our instruments showed the height of 7600 metres."



THE PICTURESQUE SIDE OF HIMALAYAN CLIMBING: GIANTIC SERACS—FORMATIONS OF SNOW ON A STEEP SLOPE—THAT WERE ENCOUNTERED DURING THE ASCENT OF THE GOLDEN THRONE: SHOWING TWO OF THE THREE CLIMBERS WHO REACHED THE SUMMIT.



# CLIMBING IN THE KARAKORAMS: WONDERS OF HIMALAYAN LANDSCAPE.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY THE INTERNATIONAL HIMALAYAN EXPEDITION UNDER PROFESSOR G. O. DYHRENFURTH. (SEE THE THREE PRECEDING PAGES.)



THE ORIGINAL OBJECTIVE (AFTERWARDS ABANDONED OWING TO A CHANGE OF PLAN) OF THE INTERNATIONAL HIMALAYAN EXPEDITION: THE HIDDEN PEAK (OVER 26,000 FT.), WITH THE EXPEDITION'S CAMP NO. 6 AT CONWAY SADDLE SEEN IN THE FOREGROUND OF THE PICTURE.



A MUSHROOM-LIKE FORMATION ON THE BALTORO GLACIER, TRAVERSED ON THE WAY TO THE PEAKS OF THE KARAKORAM: AN ENORMOUS "GLACIER-TABLE"—A ROCK POISED ON A STALK OF ICE, WHICH, BEING IN THE SHADE, HAD NOT MELTED WITH THE REST OF THE GLACIER.

Describing the journey to the Karakoram peaks, and the great climbs in which he took part, Mr. James Belaieff, a member of the International Himalayan Expedition, writes: "Our first impression of the Baltoro Glacier was rather disappointing. Black, dirty, covered with mud, like a flow of lava, it filled the whole valley. Here then was this famous glacier along which we were to tramp for over a week. First we established a camp at a point called by the British 'Concordia,' at the junction of three immense glaciers, encircled by a gigantic ring of peaks exceeding 26,000 ft. There stood K2, the world's third highest mountain, at the far end of the Godwin Austen Glacier. Then came the Broad Peak and

the Gusharbrum, like a pyramid of white marble, and finally the Hidden Peak (8060 metres), the goal towards which we resolved to concentrate our efforts. At its foot we formed our base camp at an altitude of 5000 metres." Later, another camp was made, at 6300 metres, on the "Conway Saddle." It was then discovered that the provisions for the coolies were insufficient, and during the delay in sending back for fresh supplies a storm caused a change of plan. "We were compelled to abandon our projected attempt on the Hidden Peak (now too distant) and decided instead to attack the Golden Throne and the Queen Mary Peak." These are illustrated on the two preceding pages.



PERSONALITIES OF  
THE WEEK :PEOPLE IN THE  
PUBLIC EYE.

SIR HENRY LAMBERT.

Had a distinguished career in the Colonial Office. Died February 9; aged sixty-six. Senior Crown Agent for the Colonies from 1921 to 1932. Acting Under-Secretary of State, 1924.



MR. J. J. CLEARY.

Elected M.P. (Labour) in the Wavertree by-election. Had a majority of 1840 over Mr. Platt, National Conservative candidate. The first time Labour has won this seat; which an Independent Conservative contested.



MR. T. FISHER UNWIN.

The well-known publisher. Died on February 6; aged eighty-seven. He "discovered" Joseph Conrad and also Somerset Maugham. Other famous authors whose works he published were "Ouida," Olive Schreiner, W. B. Yeats, Gissing, and Ethel M. Dell.



MR. RANDOLPH LYCETT.

The famous tennis player. Died February 9; aged fifty. Won the Australasian Doubles, 1905, and again in 1911; the Doubles at Wimbledon in 1921, 1922, and 1923; and the Covered Courts Championship (Doubles), at Queen's, 1920.



COL. W. P. MACARTHUR.

Awarded the Chadwick Gold Medal and Prize; given once in five years to the Medical Officer of the Navy, Army, and Air Force who has done most to promote the health of his own Service.



THE EARL OF DEVON.

The Rev. the Earl of Devon died on February 8; aged sixty-two. He came of the historic family of Courtenay. He succeeded his grandfather, the thirteenth Earl, as Rector of Powderham in 1904, remaining until 1927. In the war he served as chaplain to the 4th Wessex Brigade. He was Rural Dean of Kenn from 1912 to 1918.



NOTABLE PUBLIC FIGURES IN EGYPT WATCHING AN R.A.F. DISPLAY; INCLUDING PRINCE FAROUK (HEIR TO THE THRONE) IN THE CENTRE.

Our photograph shows some of the leading figures in the public life of Egypt watching an R.A.F. display—including Prince Farouk, Nessim Pasha, Premier in the present Government (left), Sir Miles Lampson (High Commissioner for Egypt and the Sudan) and Lady Lampson (right). The Headquarters of the R.A.F. Middle East Command are at Cairo.



THE BISHOP OF MORAY

Dr. A. J. MacLean, Bishop of Moray, Ross and Caithness, was unanimously elected Primus of the Episcopal Church of Scotland at a meeting of the Episcopal Synod in Edinburgh on February 8. He succeeds Dr. W. J. F. Robberds, Bishop of Brechin, who retired at the end of last year. Dr. MacLean has been Bishop of Moray since 1904.



MR. GARABED BISHIRIAN.

Has figured prominently in the story of the recent crisis in the pepper market; being referred to in some quarters as the "Pepper King." An Armenian by birth, and a director of James and Shakespeare, Ltd., a firm which failed.



PROFESSOR ARTHUR THOMPSON.

Emeritus Dr. Lee's Professor of Anatomy, Oxford. Died February 7; aged seventy-six. Oxford University Lecturer in human Anatomy, 1885. Published "The Anatomy of the Human Eye," and "A Handbook of Anatomy for Art Students."



ADMIRAL SIR GEORGE PATEY.

Died February 4; aged seventy-six. Commanded Second Battle Squadron, 1910-11. Commander-in-Chief of the Royal Australian Fleet, 1913; clearing the German Pacific possessions. Commander, North America and West Indies Station, 1915-1916.



MR. H. G. PONTING.

The explorer-photographer. Died February 7; aged sixty-four. Official photographer to the Scott Expedition to the South Pole, bringing back a famous collection of photographs. A daring War Correspondent in the Russo-Japanese War.



THE FIRST SESSION OF THE TELEVISION ADVISORY COMMITTEE: A BODY OF EMINENT ENGINEERS AND EXPERTS DRAWN FROM THE B.B.C. AND THE POST OFFICE.

The constitution of the Advisory Committee on Television to the Postmaster-General was announced on February 1, and the Committee held its first meeting on February 5. Our photograph shows (l. to r.) Mr. Noel Ashbridge, Chief Engineer of the B.B.C.; Mr. O. F. Brown, Department of Industrial and Scientific Research; Sir Frank Smith, Secretary of the Department of Scientific

and Industrial Research and chairman of a technical sub-committee; Lord Selkirk, Chairman; Mr. F. W. Phillips, Assistant Secretary of the Post Office; Col. Angwin, Assistant Engineer-in-Chief of the Post Office; and Mr. J. Varley Roberts, Secretary. Vice-Admiral Sir Charles Crespendale is also a member of this committee.



## THE SECOND READING OF THE INDIA BILL: A HISTORIC

DRAWN BY STEVEN SPURRIER, R.O.I., OBE

## DIVISION, AND PERSONALITIES OF THE DEBATE.

SPECIAL ARTIST IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.



A MOMENTOUS OCCASION IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS: THE DIVISION ON THE SECOND AND THE PRINCIPAL SPEAKERS IN THE

In the House of Commons on February 11 the Second Reading of the Government of India Bill was automatically carried by the rejection of the Labour Party's amendment by 404 votes to 133. The debate was opened by Mr. Emmott (Unionist), who, referring to Sir Samuel Hoare's recent reaffirmation of Dominion status as the natural issue of Indian reforms, asked what meaning the Government attached to the phrase, and whether India would have the right to secede from the British Empire. The Attorney-General, dealing with these questions, said the declaration

had been made because it was difficult to define Dominion status precisely in a preamble. The Statute of Westminster did not define this status, which was not a dead thing embalmed in legal forms, but a thing of life and spirit. It gave the Dominions equality of status, but always within the Empire. There was no question of India being given the right to secede from the Empire. All our pledges to her were conditional upon her remaining within it. During his speech Sir Thomas Inskip replied to various interpolated questions and criticisms. Among others, the

READING OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA BILL, PASSED BY 404 VOTES TO 133—DEBATE THAT PRECEDED THE DIVISION.

Duchess of Atholl (Unionist) recalled a speech by the Lord President of the Council in 1926, in which he pointed out that the road to Dominion status for India would be long and difficult. The Attorney-General was followed by Mr. Morgan Jones (Labour), who continued to press for a definition of Dominion status, and objected that future Constitutional developments in India were at the mercy of the Princes. Mr. Isaac Foot (Liberal), who criticised Mr. Churchill, emphasised the importance of India's friendship, which, if General Smuts was right about coming dangers in the

Far East, would be of incalculable value. Mr. Churchill, who had a large audience for his attack on the Bill, said that the grave new fact was the reaffirmation of the 1929 declaration, which, by promising Dominion status, destroyed the Simon Report. He himself wanted to go back to the Simon Report. Lord Eustace Percy answered, Mr. Churchill, and Mr. Lansbury wound up the case for the Opposition. Mr. Baldwin, in his concluding reply to critics of the Bill, reminded them that the loyalty of the Empire had been won by generous concessions given in time.



## THE WORLD'S BIGGEST AIRSHIP MAKES A FORCED LANDING IN THE PACIFIC.



THE GREAT UNITED STATES NAVY DIRIGIBLE WHICH HAD TO COME DOWN AT SEA OFF POINT SUR, WITH STERN CRUMBLING AND TWO GAS CELLS GONE: THE 785-FT. "MACON" IN FLIGHT OVER THE 600-FT. BATTLE-SHIP "NEW MEXICO."

On February 13, a report was received that the U.S. Navy's Airship "Macon," the world's largest dirigible, had crashed in the Pacific off the California coast during a strong gale. This was confirmed later by a report from Commander H. T. Wiley, of the "Macon," quoted by British United Press. Commander Wiley has now survived three airship disasters, having been in the wreck of the "Shenandoah," as well as in those of the "Akron" and the "Macon." His report ran: "While off Sur Point, course south, all engines at standard speed of 63 knots, at an altitude of 1250 feet, the air squally at times . . . a casualty occurred in the stern. I thought the elevator control had been carried away. The ship took her bow up and rose rapidly. I ordered all ballast and fuel slip-tanks to be dropped aft and amidships. I received word that No. 1 gas cell under the fin was gone and the stern crumbling, and finally

that No. 2 gas cell had gone. I tried to land the ship near the cruisers off Sur Point, but could not see the surface until shortly before landing. The ship landed stern first with no way at 5.45 p.m. (1.45 a.m. G.M.T.). All hands took to the rubber boats and saw the ship finally sink. Discipline was excellent. All hands had the alarm in time to don life-jackets." Other reports received by the U.S. Navy Department definitely confirmed that the airship had come down on the sea and that a number of vessels were standing by taking off the crew. It was then said that all but two of the crew of 20 officers and 63 men had been rescued. The "Macon," it may be noted, made her maiden flight in April 1933, shortly after the loss of the "Akron." She was 785 ft. long; carried 6,500,000 cubic feet of non-inflammable helium in her gas cells; and normally had a crew of 75. She cost over a million pounds to build.





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# Great Public Schools of England: No. 8—Uppingham School, an Old Foundation Transformed by Edward Thring.

FROM THE WATER-COLOUR DRAWING SPECIALLY DONE FOR "THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS" BY G. G. WOODWARD.



UPPINGHAM: A BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF THE PRESENT SCHOOL BUILDINGS, SHOWING THE GREAT CHANGES AND EXTENSIONS EFFECTED DURING THE LAST FIFTY YEARS.

Here we give the eighth water-colour drawing by G. G. Woodward in our series of Great Public Schools. It began with Eton, and continued with Winchester, Rugby, Harrow, Wellington, Sherborne, and Stowe, the last-named in our issue of July 7 last. Uppingham School was originally a small grammar school founded

in 1584, along with that of Oakham (also in Rutlandshire), by Robert Johnson, Archdeacon of Leicester. It owes its eminence to that great educator, Edward Thring, Headmaster from 1853 until his death in 1887. He found it with twenty-five boys and two masters, and in thirty-four years raised it to the first

rank of public schools. His chief aim was to develop the aptitudes of individual boys, and he used to say: "A boy's study is his castle." Thring founded the Headmasters' Conference, which held its first meeting at Uppingham in 1869. A famous incident of his reign was the migration of the whole school to Borth,

in Cardiganshire, for over a year, after an outbreak of typhoid fever in 1875. He has had four successors as Headmaster—E. C. Selwyn (1888-1907), H. W. McKenzie (1908-1916), R. H. Owen (1916-1934), and W. J. Wolfenden. There have been many important additions to the school buildings and playing-fields.



# Once "for General Use"; Now a Treasured Rarity: A Ming Vase.

REPRODUCED FROM 'A CATALOGUE OF CHINESE POTTERY AND PORCELAIN IN THE COLLECTION OF SIR PERCIVAL DAVID, BT., F.S.A.' BY R. L. HOBSON. BY COURTESY OF THE PUBLISHERS, THE STOURTON PRESS. (SEE REVIEW ON ANOTHER PAGE.)



## INSCRIBED "NEI FU KUNG YUNG" ("FOR GENERAL USE IN THE INNER PALACE"): A WINE-JAR FROM THE IMPERIAL COLLECTION AT PEKING, WITH TURQUOISE-BLUE GLAZE. (13 IN. HIGH.)

The Royal Academy's plan for an Exhibition of Chinese Art at Burlington House next winter adds interest to this exquisite 15th-century Ming vase. In his introduction to the magnificently illustrated Catalogue of the David Collection, from which this plate comes, Mr. R. L. Hobson says: "If the favourite Sung wares were mainly monochrome, those of the Ming dynasty are mainly decorated with pictorial designs expressed in underglaze blue, in coloured glazes or in enamels. Not that monochromes were entirely neglected. The Yung Lo period (A.D. 1403-1424) was famous for its white bowls and cups of eggshell porcelain; the Hsüan Tê (A.D. 1426-1435) for a red monochrome glaze derived from copper and called *chi hung* (sky-clearing red) and for a deep blue which is called *chi ch'ing* (sky-clearing blue). The two examples of these glazes in the David Collection have been celebrated in verse by the Emperor Chi'en Lung. Again blue, green, and iron-red glazes play the chief part in the decoration of [other] bowls, while a Palace vase [that here reproduced], inscribed *nei fu kung yung* ("for general use in the Inner Palace") has a monochrome glaze of beautiful turquoise-blue. But in the main the Ming glaze colours and enamels were put to pictorial use." The descriptive note attached to the illustration reads as follows: "Wine-jar with blue glaze. Wine-jar (*tsun*) with wide ovoid body, and short cylindrical neck with projecting lip. Coarse porcelain with beautiful turquoise glaze, minutely crackled. On the shoulders are the characters *nei fu kung yung* . . . outlined in relief under the glaze. Inside is a smear of neutral glaze. The glaze has formed in a thick welt on the base-rim, and the base itself is unglazed and burnt brown. 15th century A.D.

Weight, 9,100.0 gm. Height, 13.0 in. From the Imperial Collection, Peking."



# "ELIJAH" AS A SPECTACLE: MENDELSSOHN'S GREAT ORATORIO DRAMATISED.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY J. W. DEBENHAM.



"ELIJAH" AT THE ROYAL ALBERT HALL: GUESTS ASSEMBLED AT THE COURT OF KING AHAB AND QUEEN JEZEBEL.



THE FESTIVAL OF BAAL, WHEN ELIJAH CRIES THAT HE, TOO, WILL MAKE A SACRIFICE, BUT TO JEHOVAH; AND "THE GOD WHO BY FIRE SHALL ANSWER—LET HIM BE GOD!"

A series of presentations of the spectacular dramatised version of Mendelssohn's oratorio "Elijah" began at the Albert Hall on February 11, and will continue until the 23rd. A treble stage provides magnificent opportunities, of which Mr. T. C. Fairbairn, the producer, takes full advantage. The first scene depicts the Court of King Ahab, with a ballet representing the ritual of Sun-worship, representative of the heathenish practices introduced at the Court by Jezebel, the Queen. Later is seen Elijah's challenge to the priests and priestesses of Baal, to call down fire from Heaven to consume their sacrifice. In the second part a

ballet and bacchanale is seen in the Palace of Ahab and Jezebel, when Elijah enters and denounces Ahab for his persecution and murder of the prophets. These are but a few of the ambitious scenes presented. The orchestra is conducted by Albert Coates. The soloists include Harold Williams, Frederick Taylor, Joseph Farrington, Henry Gill, Maria Sandra, Louise Londa, Stiles Allen, and Cuthbert Reaveley. The solo dancers are Cleo Nordi, Hermione Darnborough, and Erroll Addison. The dramatisation of this oratorio is drawing many to the Albert Hall for the benefit of the St. Dunstan and the Safer Motherhood Campaign.



# ITALY'S "ULTIMATUM" TO ABYSSINIA, DUE TO THE ABYSSINIAN EMPEROR, HIS SON AND HEIR,



ABYSSINIAN SOLDIERS OF THE OLD STYLE, BEFORE THE ARMY WAS REORGANISED UNDER THE PRESENT EMPEROR; BAREFOOT RIFLEMEN AND "HANDSMEN" ON THE MARCH WITHOUT FORMATION.



A SQUADRON OF IMPERIAL LANCERS: PART OF AN ABYSSINIAN CAVALRY REGIMENT WHICH WAS ENGAGED TO FORM AN ESCORT FOR THE EMPEROR AT HIS CORONATION, CELEBRATED AT ADDIS ABABA, HIS CAPITAL, IN 1930.



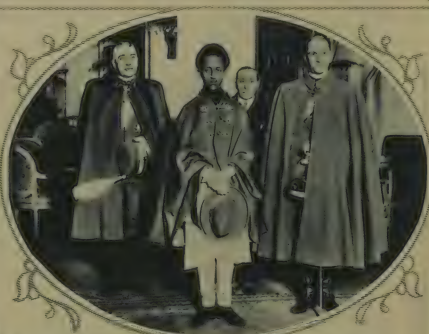
THE EMPEROR HAIL SELASSIE OF ABYSSINIA PHOTOGRAPHED IN LONDON: AN INTERESTING REMINDER OF HIS MAJESTY'S VISIT TO THIS COUNTRY SOME YEARS AGO.



THE EMPEROR OF ABYSSINIA (THE WHITE-SHIRTED FIGURE ON THE CANOPIED BALCONY) READING HIS SPEECH AT THE RECENT OPENING OF THE NEW PARLIAMENT BUILDING IN ADDIS ABABA A FEW WEEKS AGO: SHOWING ALSO THE CROWN PRINCE (SECOND FROM RIGHT ON THE LEFT-HAND BALCONY).



THE DUKE OF GLOUCESTER (SECOND FROM RIGHT) AT THE CORONATION OF THE EMPEROR OF ABYSSINIA, ON NOVEMBER 2, 1930: SHOWING ALSO (NEXT TO THE LEFT IN FRONT) THE CROWN PRINCE.



THE CROWN PRINCE OF ABYSSINIA DURING HIS VISIT TO ITALY IN 1932: ASFAU WOSAN (PROCLAIMED HEIR TO THE THRONE IN 1931), WITH THE DUKE OF PISTOIA, WHO RECEIVED HIM ON BEHALF OF THE KING OF ITALY.

Tension between Italy and Abyssinia, due to clashes on the border of Italian Somaliland, recently reached an acute stage. On February 12 it was reported that Signor Mussolini had sent an "ultimatum" to Abyssinia demanding a bare-headed salute to the Italian flag; an indemnity; and a formal apology for the frontier "incidents" in which Italian soldiers had been killed; also the appointment of a mixed commission to fix the frontier, and an undertaking from the Abyssinian Government to guarantee and respect it. On February 11, we may recall, it was officially announced in Rome that "as a precautionary measure," two divisions had been mobilised,

numbering in all about 25,000 men. To counteract alarmist rumours, however, an informal declaration was made to the foreign Press, emphasising the fact that the mobilisation was purely precautionary; not one soldier had sailed from Italy, and it was hoped there would be no need to send any troops to Abyssinia. The Abyssinian Chargé d'Affaires in Rome, M. Jesus Afework, was reported to have said in an interview: "If Italy really intends to make war on Abyssinia, the Abyssinians will defend their country to the last. We have 600,000 men under arms, and we can raise one million. We have bought modern weapons from France, Germany,

N.D.—Since the above was written, and as we go to press, Italy has denied that she has sent an ultimatum to Abyssinia,

# CLASHES ON THE ITALIAN SOMALILAND BORDER: AND TYPES OF HIS MILITARY FORCES.



MODERNISED ABYSSINIAN TROOPS, IN REGULAR UNIFORM, PARADING WITH MILITARY PRECISION: THE GUARD AT THE PALACE IN ADDIS ABABA UNDER INSPECTION—PRESENTING ARMS WITH FIXED BAYONETS.



A STRIKING CONTRAST BETWEEN THE TRADITIONAL AND THE MODERN IN ABYSSINIA: A GROUP OF CHIEFS, ARRAYED IN THEIR PICTURESQUE OLD-TIME COSTUME, WITH ONE OF THEM EXAMINING A MACHINE-GUN.



THE EMPEROR HAIL SELASSIE I. OF ABYSSINIA (WITH HIS YOUNGEST SON, NEXT TO RIGHT) ON THE DAY OF HIS CORONATION AS THE ETHIOPIAN "KING OF KINGS": HIS MAJESTY WALKING IN PROCESSION AT ADDIS ABABA ON NOVEMBER 2, 1930.

and Switzerland. Abyssinia does not want war, but if we are attacked we shall fight." Meanwhile, negotiations for a settlement were proceeding at Addis Ababa, between the Emperor and the Italian Minister, Count Vinet. Regarding the military strength of Abyssinia, the latest edition of "The Statesman's Year-Book" says: "The standing army composes the nucleus, and the remainder of the forces are drawn from the chiefs and their retainers summoned in time of war, a sort of militia . . . every man, except the priests, being an actual or potential soldier. The standing army . . . amounts to something under 100,000 men. Both they

and the Abyssinian Ambassador in Rome has said that he is convinced that a peaceful settlement will eventually be reached.



THE BAND OF THE ABYSSINIAN GUARDS, EQUIPPED WITH MODERN BRASS INSTRUMENTS AND DRUMS: A BODY FORMED OF ARMENIAN REFUGEE ORPHANS BROUGHT FROM EGYPT.



SAID TO BE THE MOST MODERN PART OF THE ABYSSINIAN FORCES: THE ROYAL BODYGUARD—AN INSPECTION IN FRONT OF THE PALACE AT ADDIS ABABA—OFFICERS PASSING ALONG THE LINES.



FORMERLY KNOWN AS KING TAFAARI: THE ABYSSINIAN EMPEROR, HAIL SELASSIE I., AS HE APPEARED SHORTLY BEFORE HIS CORONATION AS "KING OF KINGS" OF ETHIOPIA.

and the militia, amounting to perhaps 300,000-400,000 men, are very loosely organised, and have nothing in the shape of transport, and little modern equipment. A Belgian military mission was engaged in 1929 and is now at work training some 2500 men of the Royal Bodyguard. The latter is armed with a certain amount of modern armament, including a Scion tank given to the King by the Duke of the Abruzzi during his visit to Abyssinia in May 1927. A beginning has been made with the formation of an Air Force, started under French auspices." The Emperor of Abyssinia, formerly known as Ras Tafari, was born in 1891.



# The World of the Theatre.

By J. T. GREIN.

## DRAMATIC VERISIMILITUDE.

WHAT is it in the theatre which not only wins our admiration, gains our applause, and fills our evening with delight, but compels our acceptance? If I were pressed for an answer, I should reply: The impression of the play's veracity. We can admire the smooth production, the *décor* and design which give pictorial value, and the cleverness of the playwright's work. We can applaud the art of the players, who make all that is possible out

the mood combine. Acted, as it is, so beautifully, with so many of the original cast who made the play a Mecca for playgoers—Miss Gwen Frangon-Davies, Miss Marjorie Mars, Miss Susan Richmond, and Mr. Scott Sunderland among them—it is well worth another visit. Familiarity does not dull the edge of pleasure when the play has genuine life. And in this revival nothing is lost in performance. It remains excellently cast.

That is why I enjoyed so much Miss Winifred Howe's "Summer's Lease," when it was at the Embassy. This stockbroker's office had all the virtues of dramatic verisimilitude, though the mood of its description was bitter. Her acidulated character-drawing had veracity. We could accept this picture of routine and soulless efficiency because, through it, the

lease of swift love, he leaves her for another. But how sincere and true this little tale is, told with reticence in a dialogue so charged with feeling! The play has its faults, but these are lost in the complete impression, which is so vital because nothing false destroys it.

Truth may be seen in a new vision where the artist has created for us, in the genius of his work, an illumination into what hitherto we had never seen, or, at best, only seen through a glass darkly. Such creation belongs to those works that defy time because wisdom is eternal. There is, however, a truth in the things we know, and to set this down faithfully and without prejudice is no mean matter. For the very act of presenting it in its true proportion is an effort requiring both sympathy and understanding, and when this is allied with passionate zeal, we cannot escape its effects. If you go to the Garrick—and if you value fine work in the theatre, you will—ask what it is that makes "Love on the Dole" so unbearably poignant in its tragedy and so boisterous in its laughter. There can only be one answer, and that is—the cumulative impression is so true. It is poignant because it is so close to the tragedy of unemployment, of which we are so



"LOVE ON THE DOLE," AT THE GARRICK; THE NEW FINERY—SALLY (WENDY HILLER) SAYS GOOD-BYE TO MRS. HARDCASTLE (CATHLEEN NESBITT; CENTRE), MRS. DORBELL (MARIE AULT; WITH TEACUP), MRS. JIKE (DRUSILLA WILLS), AND MRS. BULL (BEATRICE VARLEY).

"Love on the Dole" is a tragedy of the depression. Sally's fiancé, Larry, is killed in an unemployment demonstration, and she is compelled to keep her whole family, as she is the only one in work; even her brother Harry's "dole" is stopped, though he is in honour bound to marry the girl, Helen Hawkins. The economic pressure forces Sally into the arms of Sam Grundy, the rich bookmaker, who promises her ease and freedom from drudgery and guarantees to get jobs for her father and brother. She is here dressed in her new finery.

of their opportunities, and gloss the deficiencies by their skill; and with so much on the stage, we do not feel the evening to have been tediously wasted. But with nothing more, nothing of that conviction which takes hold of mind and heart, we remain observers. We are detached, as it were, from the action, and sit back in our chairs unmoved, but still appreciative. It was precisely this experience I had at the Criterion as I watched Mr. Dudley Leslie's comedy, "Between Us Two." There was something attractive in the setting of the opening scene at Nassau—the bright colour of the background which the scene provided was matched by the brightness of the pre-nuptial episode which Miss Leonora Corbett and Mr. Jack Melford so entertainingly depict. This brightness prevailed as the story grew—a story which turns on the issue: "Can the wife with duties in the home still have an independent career?"

It is not an original theme; but that is of no consequence. The trouble is that the playwright has determined to be original, with the consequence that, every time a genuine emotion stirs out of the conflict, every time a note of passion threatens, the dialogue throttles it with smartness or a wise-crack. Mr. D. A. Clarke-Smith, as the millionaire who is ready to finance the lady aviator; Miss Mabel Terry-Lewis, the mother-in-law of tradition, who sows seeds of family discord; Miss Oriel Ross, who introduces the possibilities of irregular affection; and Miss Eva Hudson, whose coloured servant appears and disappears with discretion, establish situations where husband and wife must face their problem. They never do, because, in spite of the sincerity of the playing, the words they speak destroy it. When we smile at a line or chuckle at a lively observation, we get a measure of amusement. As we watch the performances, all admirably done—Miss Leonora Corbett has never done better, for she is altogether delightful—we get a measure of satisfaction. There is however, no similitude to life, nor to any imaginative creation of it. Consequently the faults stick out, the merits eke out the evening, and no adjective describes it except "amusing."

It is the strength of Mr. Rudolf Besier's "The Barretts of Wimpole Street," now revived at the Piccadilly, that the emotional power evoked in the clash betwixt the tyrannical father and his daughters, Elizabeth and Henrietta, gathers scene by scene to its crisis. And Mr. Wilfrid Lawson, following Sir Cedric Hardwicke, conveys in his own admirable way the stress and the repressions in the father's soul. This story rings true. These characters have their own vitality. This dialogue creates the feeling the playwright seeks to establish. The atmosphere and



"LOVE ON THE DOLE," AT THE GARRICK THEATRE: THE PLEA FOR A GROWN-UP'S SUIT—HARRY HARDCASTLE (ALEX GRANDISON), SALLY (WENDY HILLER), MRS. HARDCASTLE (CATHLEEN NESBITT), AND MR. HARDCASTLE (JULIEN MITCHELL) (L. TO R.).

The setting of this poignant play of unemployment is in a working-class home in a North-Country town. The Hardcastle family are putting up a losing fight against the difficulties of life during the depression. Here Harry, the young son, is voicing his need for some money to buy a suit, as he has only knickerbockers or his overalls,

painfully aware, but which this compels us painfully to realise.

Mr. Ronald Gow has done his job well, for out of Mr. Walter Greenwood's novel he has shaped a play that has kept all the truth of the original. Here is neither preaching nor propaganda, neither platform digression nor easy solution. The dialogue is homely, plain, forthright, and genuine. The characters are plain, clearly defined, and behave naturally. The plot, though it moves on what, if related, would seem to be a melodramatic plane, convinces, because the urge behind makes what happens appear inevitable. The minor gossips are not dragged in for cheap laughs, but to shed a light on motives. There is no attempt at brightness, no facile slickness, no burking of the problem. We cannot sit detached before this play. The sincerity of the authors, the fidelity of the portraiture, the directness of dialogue and situation, and the brilliancy of its interpretation hold and profoundly move us. Away from its spell, we can discern its structural faults and even decide that much of the second act lies outside the play's true orbit; but in the theatre we are compelled into acceptance. There is strength and beauty in Miss Wendy Hiller's picture of Sally, who occupies the foreground; character and integrity in Mr. Julien Mitchell's portrait of the father; pathos and convincing helplessness in Miss Cathleen Nesbitt's study of the mother in the face of a situation she cannot understand or prevent. I cannot enumerate all the admirable performances in a company so uniformly good. Here, out of the facts of terrible poverty, where all the emotions rise up raw and fierce, the authors have done more than assemble them. They have welded them in the fire of their sympathy and comprehension into a play that is more eloquent than sermons and more moving than perorations—a plain, honest, terrible story, terrible both in its laughter and its suffering because the dramatic verisimilitude on the stage strikes home its compelling truth. It is the truth of fact, and before it none can sit unmoved.



"LOVE ON THE DOLE," AT THE GARRICK THEATRE: THE WORKING GIRL AND THE STREET-CORNER ORATOR WORKER—SALLY HARDCASTLE (WENDY HILLER) COMFORTS HER YOUNG MAN, LARRY (BALLARD BERKELEY), AND TRIES TO INSPIRE HIM WITH FRESH COURAGE.

Sally (Wendy Hiller), the courageous working-class girl, is the heroine of "Love on the Dole." She is determined to marry her Larry, even if his job be uncertain. He is a street-corner orator, but his weak lungs and short-time at the factory wear down his courage and his belief in the possibility of better times.

battle of the typists was alive. There was no conscious striving after the funny line, and thus laughter had the sparkle of spontaneity, and, disentangling itself, a very simple, human, and pathetic story evolved. Briefly, an intelligent, capable, middle-aged secretary falls in love with an actor younger than herself, and, after a summer's





### HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN: A SILVER JUBILEE PORTRAIT.

This characteristic portrait of the Queen is one of the special Silver Jubilee camera-studies taken recently at command sittings at Buckingham Palace. It shows her Majesty wearing a beautifully embroidered evening dress, such as she often favours, under a graceful ermine wrap; with some of her famous pearls on her neck and wrist, diamonds in her ears, and a diamond and pearl tiara. The fan she carries is a painted one of eighteenth-century style. The plans for the celebration of the Silver Jubilee of the King's reign are now

well advanced. At the Thanksgiving Service on May 6, and on the various occasions that will follow it, her Majesty will be with the King, as she has ever been—in days of joy and sorrow, of peace and war. Meantime, their Majesties, who arranged to return to London from Sandringham on the 15th, will be at Buckingham Palace for some days before going to Compton Place, Eastbourne; so that his Majesty may husband his strength for the busy weeks of the celebrations.—[COPYRIGHT PORTRAIT BY HAY WRIGHTSON, NEW BOND STREET.]



# BLOOD AND IRON.

BEING AN APPRECIATION OF

"RUSSIA'S IRON AGE": By WILLIAM HENRY CHAMBERLIN.\*

(PUBLISHED BY DUCKWORTH.)

THIS book takes high rank among the many volumes which have been written concerning Russia's "experiment." It is based on twelve years of observation during a period when Russia has passed through various phases to the present "Iron Age" of Stalin, which began in 1929. It is comprehensive. It is well and temperately written. And, above all, it goes to the root of things, instead of

The general standard of living, in spite of the most confident promises, has not been raised one iota. The individual has been stripped of even the semblance of liberty in word, action, or even thought. He is in the grip of an iron system which permits no murmur of criticism or complaint. A widespread and virtually irresponsible organisation of espionage terrorises him into acquiescence.

Mr. Chamberlin quotes from a Russian play: "The Communist fears that he will be accused of heresy or disloyalty. The Soviet employee fears the *chistka*, or purge, that may blacklist him. The engineer fears an accusation of sabotage. The peasant woman fears that she may be called a kulak and have her property confiscated." In the pursuit of power, and in the furtherance of a theory, the Soviet has shown itself as cynically indifferent to human suffering as the most sadistically insane potentate of history or fiction. We need not rehearse the martyrdom of the peasants, though Mr. Chamberlin, who has penetrated behind the official veil, leads us to believe that the full story has not yet been told. One of his most terrible charges is that the Government deliberately provoked the disastrous famine of 1933 in order finally to break the spirit of the peasants. He accuses the Soviet of being the

land-labourers of to-day are no whit more free or more fortunate than the serfs of yesterday. The slaughters of "class-enemies" are only the old pogroms of race-enemies. "When one begins to compare the Soviet Union during its Iron Age with Russia under Peter the Great... parallels are as thick as mushrooms." Again, Russia's conviction of her "mission" is nothing new. Nicholas I. was as convinced a missionary of monarchical absolutism as Stalin is of "proletarian" absolutism. "The similarities of administrative method between Tsarist and Soviet Russia are even more striking and more significant than the persistence of certain traits of Russian character: incurable unpunctuality, for instance, or keen popular enjoyment of music and drama." Callousness towards human life, perhaps a legacy of the long struggle of Muscovites and Tartars, remains much as it ever was. The leopard cannot change its spots as easily as some of our world-planners imagine. And, for ourselves, we believe that, in spite of aeroplanes and tanks and an idolised army and the Young Communist Spirit, if it ever came to the test of war with a powerful enemy, the old Russian characteristics would not be found to have altered greatly.

It is even more interesting, in Mr. Chamberlin's thoughtful pages, to detect, one after another, the gigantic fallacies which have inspired this "interesting experiment" (as its admirers so often term it). The dictatorship of the proletariat! Can there be anybody so deluded as to imagine that the proletariat of Russia holds a dictatorship over anything whatever—least of all over itself? As Mr. Chamberlin points out, the working-man enjoys less real protection, and less means of enforcing his rights, in Russia, than in any other civilised country. The classless society! Any reader of this book who can conclude that Russia has rid itself of classes, or is likely to do so, or that the "unrestricted class-war" is anything but an instrument of

oppression in merciless hands, has a singularly lively imagination. Progress! At all costs, Stalin has proclaimed again and again, Russia must cease to be "backward." And what is "forwardness"? It is—machines. "Stalin is inclined to interpret civilisation in terms of automobiles and tractors"—which is not surprising in the case of a man who, by every element of training and association, is precluded from appreciating the only kind of "culture" which matters to human life. A people which sets out upon the attempt to measure its "civilisation" by the number of vast plants and factories which it can erect is courting disappointment and disillusionment.

In nearly a generation of experiment, Russia has achieved none of the



THE "SHOCK" WORKER REJOICING AT THE TRIUMPH OF INDUSTRIALISATION: A RUSSIAN POSTER CELEBRATING THE COMPLETION OF THE DNEIPER DAM.

Reproductions from "Russia's Iron Age"; by Courtesy of the Publishers, Messrs. Duckworth.

being content with superficial impressions or by mere masses of figures and tables, which are meaningless unless related to the things which really matter in men's lives.

Mr. Chamberlin, it appears, when he first went to Russia, greeted the Communist "dawn" with enthusiasm. One by one his expectations have been disappointed, and, in spite of the moderation with which he writes, his indictment is more formidable than any which we have yet read. He does full justice to what he believes to have been the real achievements of Bolshevism—though it must be admitted that there is scarcely one of them which does not need such qualification that it ceases to be very impressive. It is, for example, one of the proudest boasts of Russia that she has "no unemployment." As Mr. Chamberlin points out, this only means in practice that all labour is conscripted. Education has been thrown open to the masses—a thing for which the old Russian Liberals fought and sometimes died. But what is the use of education when its every precept is distorted and adulterated by fanatical preconceptions, often quite puerile in their absurdity? What shall it profit a child to learn a whole library of carefully "doctored" primers and manuals when the very essence of education, which is intellectual liberty, is deemed high treason?

Russia has manufactured a better army (in machines, at all events) than she has ever had in modern times. Some of her scientific experiments have been spectacular, and she may produce something remarkable in this department. She encourages and rewards efficient labour (when she can get it), and in some respects has improved the material conditions of the efficient workman. She has endeavoured, without much success as yet, to teach some of the lessons of hygiene. She has made a creditable attempt at an enlightened criminal law. She has got rid of a parasitic and degenerate nobility and of a corrupt, priest-ridden Church. She has abolished an unscrupulous bureaucracy, replacing it by another even more powerful. We have no evidence whether it is more or less corrupt than its predecessor, though, with a little experience of the Russian character, we cannot resist certain suspicions. Finally, Bolshevism has, for good or for ill, inspired its youth with a new enthusiasm. Simultaneously, it has built a number of very large and very expensive machines, and, after the announcement of the most ambitious programmes, has achieved, at appalling human cost, a rate of industrial progress in some respects better and in some respects worse than it had already inaugurated before the Revolution.

These items may be placed on the credit side, though not without considerable offsets. And on the debit side?



"THE VOICES OF AUTHORITY IN THE COMMUNIST PARTY": (1) STALIN, (2) VOROSHILOV, (3) KALININ, (4) KAGANOVITCH, (5) ORDZHONIKIDZE, (6) BUDENNY, (7) MOLOTOV, (8) KUIBISHEV, (9) RUDZIATAK, (10) LITVINOV, (11) JAROSLAVSKY; WITH GORKY (UNNUMBERED) SEEN IN THE CENTRE.

first Government in history which has used famine as "an instrument of national policy." "There is something epically and indescribably tragic in this enormous dying out of millions of people, sacrifices on the altar of a policy which many of them did not even understand." Apart from this indirect murder, Mr. Chamberlin calculates that there cannot have been less than two million persons killed in cold blood—most of them without trial—in the cause of liberty, equality, and fraternity. There are at least 300,000 wretches (who would be better dead than alive) in concentration camps in Siberia. Here we would take occasion to join in a protest which Mr. Chamberlin makes with some vigour. It is to us astonishing that, when Jews and anti-Nazis are baited in Germany, there are no bounds to the indignation of our humanitarians; but our advanced doctrinaires seem to regard the corpses of Russian peasants (and Heaven knows they were never bloated capitalists!) with as little emotion as the live-stock which have also strewn the steppes in their millions.

It is the old Russian story over again. One of Mr. Chamberlin's most interesting chapters is that which he entitles "Old Russia in New Masks." Russia is still the old absolutist State. The Gay-Pay-Oo is only the eighteenth-century spy-service of the Empress Anne. The conscripted



THE LIGHTER SIDE OF COMMUNISM IN RUSSIA: THE "AGITATION BRIGADE" OF THE KUCHMISTEROV WORKERS' CLUB, MOSCOW, WHO INFECT THEIR TOPICAL PLAYS AND SKITS WITH PROPAGANDA.

objects by which Lenin's doctrines stand or fall. She is neither a classless, decapitalised society, economically and diplomatically self-sufficient, nor is she an industrialised community able, or likely to be able, to compete on equal terms with capitalistic societies. Lenin's supremacy of the proletariat was intended to be merely a first phase in the process of sterilising society, so to speak,

(Continued on page 270.)

\* "Russia's Iron Age." By William Henry Chamberlin, Author of "Soviet Russia." With Seventeen Illustrations. (Duckworth; 75s.)



## NEWS OF THE WEEK: OCCASIONS ON BOTH SIDES OF THE CHANNEL.



BRITISH ENGINEERING PLAYS ITS PART IN THE BUILDING OF A GREAT FRENCH LINER: PROPELLERS FOR THE "NORMANDIE," MADE AT DEPTFORD.

A foundry at Deptford has made the propellers for both the new giant liners, "Normandie" and "Queen Mary," of which illustrations showing their existing stage of construction appeared in our last issue. The four propellers for the French liner are described as being of "Turbiston" bronze, each 16 ft. in diameter and weighing 23 tons. They are here seen being unloaded at a South London wharf ready for shipment to France. Owing to their great size, they had to be conveyed through the streets at night.



THE PEPPER TRADE CRISIS: A CARGO OF 1500 TONS OF PEPPER BEING UNLOADED FROM THE STEAMER "GLENEARN" AT THE ROYAL ALBERT DOCKS.

The week's moratorium in the pepper trade (arranged owing to the failure of an attempt to "corner" pepper, and the prospect of large losses) ended on February 9. The Committee appointed to deal with the crisis then discussed a scheme for marketing huge stocks of white pepper left on the hands of the "pool." The speculators forgot that black pepper could be converted into white, and, as the price of white was forced up, an unexpected glut occurred.



CLAIMED TO BE THE LARGEST FLYING-BOAT YET BUILT: A NEW FRENCH MACHINE, THE 37-TON "LIEUTENANT DE VAISSEAU PARIS," SIX-ENGINE AND DOUBLE-DECKED, AND CAPABLE OF CARRYING EIGHTY PEOPLE, WHICH RECENTLY UNDERWENT TRIALS IN THE LANDES.

On February 9 the new Latécoère flying-boat, "Lieutenant de Vaisseau Paris," claimed to be the largest yet built, underwent public trials over the Etang de Biscarosse in the Landes, piloted by M. Crespy. It took-off easily and made a circuit of the lake, but a sudden increase of wind prevented further trials. The craft, unloaded, weighs 37 tons, and is designed to carry a maximum of eighty people. It is driven by six 650-h.p. Hispano-Suiza engines, four placed in front of the wings,

and the other two mounted behind, in tandem with the inner pair of forward engines. The hull is double-decked. The upper deck, when completed, will contain private cabins, while the lower deck will include large saloons and a kitchen, with various other compartments. This flying-boat is designed for service between France and North Africa, carrying its maximum load and, with a reduced load, between North Africa and South America.



THE FOREIGN SECRETARY IN PARIS: (L. TO R.) SIR JOHN SIMON (SPEAKING), M. FLANDIN, MR. C. J. HENDERSON, SIR GEORGE CLERK (BRITISH AMBASSADOR), AND LADY SIMON.

At the annual banquet of the British Chamber of Commerce in Paris, on February 8, the guests of honour were Sir John Simon, M. Flandin, the French Premier, M. Marchandau, French Colonial Minister, and Sir George Clerk, British Ambassador in Paris. The president of the Chamber, Mr. C. J. Henderson, was in the chair. Sir John Simon, speaking in French, referred to the recent visit of M. Flandin and M. Laval, the French Foreign Minister, to London, and the resulting Franco-



THE FRENCH PREMIER AT THE BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE BANQUET IN PARIS: M. FLANDIN SPEAKING ON THE SAME OCCASION AS SIR JOHN SIMON (LEFT).

British scheme for European concord. "We believe [he said] that we then did good work together, good work not merely for our two countries, but good work for the world and good work for peace." Later, he remarked that in a single year over 500,000 visitors go from London to France, while under 40,000 French people visit England. He urged his French friends to cross the Channel oftener, and thus form a personal acquaintance with Great Britain and its inhabitants.



## THE CAMERA AS RECORDER: PICTORIAL NEWS FROM ABROAD.



CONCRETE EVIDENCE OF THE MUSK-RAT PERIL?—A BRIDGE AND POWER-STATION IN WISCONSIN WRECKED, IT IS THOUGHT, AS THE RESULT OF MUSK-RATS UNDERMINING THE RIVER BANK.

The description sent with the photograph reads: "The railway bridge over the St. Croix River at Hudson, Wisconsin, was damaged by the river bank caving in. This was thought to have been due to musk-rats tunnelling the bank. In the background may be seen the wreckage of the Willow River Power Company's plant, which was destroyed by the collapse of the bank. Six hundred men were thrown out of work for weeks; and the damage done ran into many thousands of dollars."



TURKEY'S CITIZEN DICTATOR: H.E. MUSTAPHA KEMAL'S IDENTITY CARD; BEARING THE NEW SÜRNAME OFFICIALLY SELECTED FOR HIM; NAMELY, ATATURK.

It will be recalled that it was decreed in Turkey in November of last year that every citizen must get him a surname before the new year, surnames not having previously been in use in that country. A frantic search for surnames followed. The Turkish Grand National Assembly selected the Dictator's own surname for him, and Ghazi Mustapha Kemal became Ghazi Mustapha Atatürk. "Atatürk" means Chief Turk. Our photograph shows the Dictator's new identity card.



EMERGING FROM A VESSEL WHICH HE SANK AND CAUSED TO REAPPEAR: M. GUILLAUME AFTER A SUCCESSFUL TEST OF HIS APPARATUS FOR RAISING SUNKEN VESSELS.

M. Julien Guillaume, a retired marine engineer (who has spent many years experimenting with apparatus for raising sunken vessels), conducted a remarkable test near Paris on February 8. He allowed himself to be sunk in a yacht, in which photographers and reporters had convinced themselves that there was nothing which would cause it to rise when once it had foundered. M. Guillaume went down in a water-tight cabin, with his secret apparatus in a despatch case. Yet, a few minutes after sinking below the surface, the yacht reappeared, and M. Guillaume emerged.



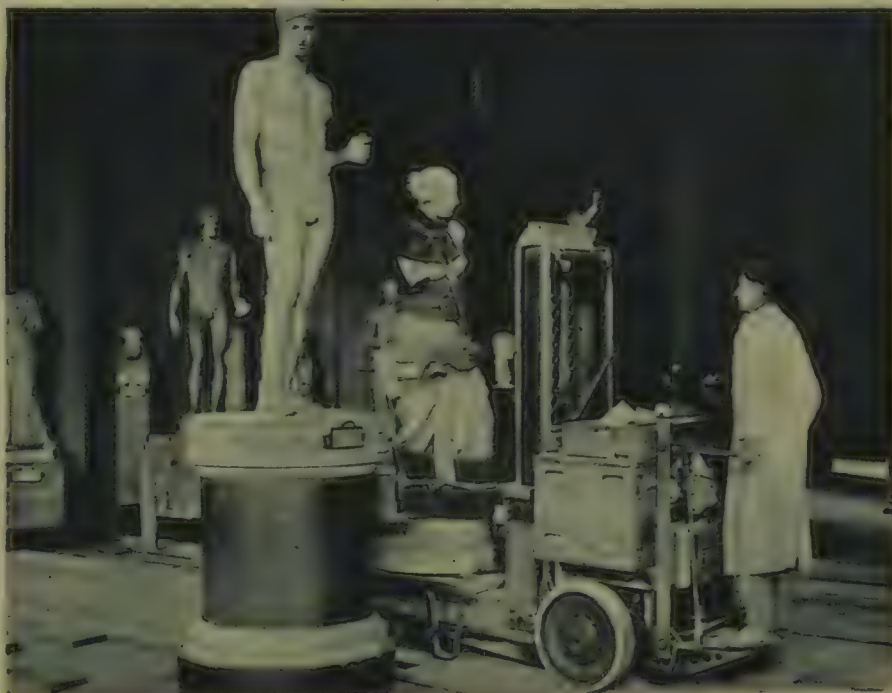
A GRANDIOSE SCHEME FOR THE SETTING OF THE OLYMPIC GAMES IN BERLIN IN 1936: A MODEL OF THE HUGE STADIUM AND OTHER ATHLETIC GROUNDS NOW BEING CONSTRUCTED.

Already there is reason to believe that the Olympic Games to be held in Berlin in 1936 will be the biggest athletic meeting the world has known. A vast stadium is in course of construction there, and will seat 100,000 onlookers. This, however, is only one of several sports arenas being erected for the use of the 4000 athletes expected to visit Germany on the occasion. Forty-six nations will take part, including, of course, Great Britain.



A COLOSSAL BRONZE STATUE OF CHRIST OVERLOOKING BARCELONA: THE FIGURE RECENTLY UNVEILED ON MOUNT TIBIDABO.

A colossal bronze statue of Christ, 35 ft. high, has been erected on the summit of Mount Tibidabo, in front of the church there, and overlooking Barcelona. Tibidabo is the highest point in the range to the N.W. of Barcelona. From it a magnificent view of the beautiful environs of the city is to be had, and over a wide stretch of the sea. In clear weather the peaks of the Balearic Islands are visible; while to the north may be discerned the tops of the Pyrenees.



A "REMOVAL" AT THE LOUVRE: AN ELECTRIC TRUCK CONVEYING THE VENUS OF MILO—SOMEWHAT CURIOUSLY GARBED—TO A NEW POSITION.

A correspondent sends us the following notes about the above photograph: "Important work is now being carried out at the Louvre in connection with the rearrangement of the exhibits. Some of the rearranged galleries have already been opened. Among other things, the Venus of Milo is now to be put in a new position. An electric truck was used to move what is probably the most famous piece of statuary surviving from antiquity. This little machine has a capacity approaching two tons; and, it is stated, can raise a statue between five and six feet."



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## A PAGE FOR COLLECTORS.

### THE DAVID COLLECTION CATALOGUE.\*

Reviewed by FRANK DAVIS. (See also Page iv.)

Master Kao's fears were groundless, for some of the finest things in this and other great collections are these Kuan and Ko wares—and his spirit, that of the true connoisseur, lives on among the Western barbarians. Not the least of the David treasures are Kuan and Ko pieces from the Imperial Collection inscribed with poems by the Emperor Ch'ien Lung. Such inscriptions add enormously to the interest and importance of the pieces on which they are found, though Ch'ien Lung's statements are occasionally confuted by modern criticism; but it is a tribute to the beauty of the examples he has deigned to honour with a poem that we read it to discover whether he has appreciated them as they deserve or has merely given them perfunctory praise. It is the Imperial critic who comes up for judgment, and not the porcelain. It is no doubt hopeless for a Westerner ignorant of the language to follow the subtleties of Chinese verse, but the following seems to me an outstanding instance of the Emperor's inspired understanding of the early treasures of his people. He speaks thus of a Sung Dynasty Incense Burner of Kuan ware (Plate No. 15)—

Its kiln gloss of an age remote has gone  
With curling stream of incense smoke condensed.  
Alas! what boots it to essay its fragrance to recapture,  
When like a Buddhist monk, it broods in contemplation lost?

The poetic fancies of the Imperial connoisseur are greatly to our taste, but what of the potters themselves? Were they also poets? Were they conscious instruments of destiny, inspired by the highest ideals, or were they just good craftsmen making things that the fashion of their age demanded? Perhaps Plate No. 179 throws a little light upon this question. It is a superb celadon vase, dated 1080 A.D., and is inscribed as follows: "I have baked this first-class urn, in the hope that it may hold fragrant wine for thousands and myriads of years; that after a hundred years, it may be handed down to my descendants; that I may have a thousand sons and ten thousand grandsons; that they may have wealth and occupy high positions in the government continually; that they may live long and enjoy good fortune and unlimited happiness; and that the world may be at peace."

Here, indeed, is the pride of the good craftsman, who does not hesitate to call his work first-class; but he goes far beyond this, and allows himself to indulge in the pathetic fallacy that the good thing he has produced will somehow bring luck to himself, to his descendants, and to the world. No doubt

this inscription enshrines a popular and general, and not a purely personal, formula of auspicious words: is it fanciful to deduce from them (and, indeed, there is plenty of other evidence) that even the most competent Chinese artist kept his ear

reasonably close to earth?—that beauty was a good thing, but riches and a numerous progeny were better? It really looks as if the Sung potters produced these miracles of refinement without any of the pangs which, in one way or another, generally accompany the birth of a major work of art. They make a masterpiece, not for the glory of God or the Devil, but because they can't help themselves; and when they feel pleased about it, all they can say is, that they hope their descendants will become bureaucrats. As craftsmen they exhibit a subtlety beyond belief—as men they appear to be as banal and trite as the rest of us.

Of the slightly later porcelains in the collection, an enamelled bowl of the Ch'eng Hua period (A.D. 1465-1487) is surely a pearl beyond price. This is eggshell thin and painted in three shades of green, aubergine-purple, and a little red and yellow—(Plate No. 127)—a most delicate design of a vine-leaf tendril and a few grapes and three butterflies; this appears on the inside, while on the exterior the underside of each object is painted with such skill that, on looking through the bowl against the light, only one design is visible.

The introduction (by Mr. Hobson) is in the best traditions of English scholarship—that is no more than we expect—but it also gives us something

more than a wise and meticulous commentary upon the many technical problems that beset the path of the student. The necessity for brevity has enabled him to clothe the dry bones of research in a style which is very simple, but singularly apt for its purpose—the result is a most readable *résumé* of the general history of porcelain manufacture in China, in which both technical and aesthetic considerations receive their proper emphasis.

Next November the Royal Academy will be giving hospitality to an Exhibition of Chinese Art, preparations for which are already well advanced. Sir Percival David is now on his way to China helping to choose examples from the Imperial Collection. Without a doubt, many of the pieces illustrated in this catalogue will form part of the exhibition, so that a very wide public indeed will soon have the opportunity of seeing its quality for themselves.

\*"A Catalogue of the Chinese Pottery and Porcelain in the Collection of Sir Percival David, Bt., F.S.A.," by R. L. Hobson, C.B. (Ordinary Edition limited to 655 copies, at 12 guineas; De Luxe Edition limited to 30 copies and signed by the Author, at 30 guineas.) Published by The Stourton Press.



THOSE who had the opportunity of studying the few specimens lent by Sir Percival David to the Sassoon Exhibition at 25, Park Lane last February will realise that the statement that this large folio volume is a worthy record of the complete collection is the highest praise possible. The beauty and refinement of the originals are reflected



ONE OF A PAIR OF MING PORCELAIN BOWLS, PAINTED IN UNDERGLAZE BLUE AND RED (THAT ILLUSTRATED HAVING FIGHTING COCKS): AN ILLUSTRATION FROM THE MAGNIFICENT CATALOGUE OF THE DAVID COLLECTION OF CHINESE POTTERY AND PORCELAIN, WHICH IS REVIEWED ON THIS PAGE. (DIAMETER 3'9 IN.)

Reproductions from "A Catalogue of Chinese Pottery and Porcelain in the Collection of Sir Percival David, Bt., F.S.A.," by Courtesy of the Publishers, The Stourton Press.

in every detail of this production, which will surely remain for many years as an almost unattainable typographical ideal—an ideal impossible of achievement by ordinary commercial methods. It is obvious that money has been lavished upon this book, but money has been the servant of fine taste and consummate craftsmanship. The text is by Mr. R. L. Hobson; the special fount was designed by Mr. Eric Gill; the printer is Mr. Fairfax Hall; the paper—with a glorious watermark adapted from a design on a Sung piece—is Arles; the blocks are by Swain, and the world is the richer by one more beautiful thing. So much for its mere physical aspect: now for its content.

The key to the whole book is to be found in the graceful dedication, which deserves the compliment of quotation in full. Here it is: "Kao Lien of the Ming Dynasty in his Tsun Sheng Pa Chien thus concludes his discussion of Kuan and Ko wares. 'It is impossible to foretell to what point the loss of these ancient wares will continue. For that reason I never see a specimen but my heart dilates and my eye flashes, while my soul seems suddenly to gain wings and I need no earthly food, reaching a state of exaltation such as one could scarcely expect a mere hobby to produce. My great grief is the thought that those who come after me will hear the names of these wares but never see the wares that bore these names.' It is because my feelings are stirred in the same way by these precious relics of antiquity that the notable lines of Master Kao are here transcribed as a respectful dedication."

"Noted by Percival David on a fortunate day in the third winter moon of the cyclical year Kuei Yu (January 1934)."



THE LENNARD CUP—A CHINESE CUP IN AN ELIZABETHAN SILVER-GILT MOUNT; AND PROBABLY THE EARLIEST SPECIMEN OF BLUE AND WHITE PORCELAIN WITH A DATED MOUNT KNOWN—THE HALL-MARK BEING 1569-70. (DIAMETER, 4'7 IN.)



A PEACH-STONE CUP OF YI-HSING WARE: A NOTABLE EXAMPLE OF CHINESE CRAFTSMANSHIP, IN REDDISH-BROWN STONWARE; WITH AN INSCRIPTION STATING THAT IT WAS "MADE BY THE HAND OF THE OLD MAN WHO LOVES LEISURE." (LENGTH, 4 IN.)



A CAPARISONED ELEPHANT OF T'U TING WARE, WITH A FLOWER-HOLDER ON ITS BACK: A TREASURE FROM THE DAVID COLLECTION OF CHINESE POTTERY AND PORCELAIN; PROBABLY OF THE CH'EN LUNG PERIOD. (LENGTH, 11'35 IN.)

This figure is one of a pair. There is a socket in its back in which a *cloisonné* enamel flower-holder is inserted. It is of buff stoneware with minutely crackled cream glaze, and came from the Imperial Collection, Peking. An illustration, in colour, of a magnificent wine jar from the David collection will be found on Page iv. of this number.



# IMPORTANT EXHIBITION



SPACCAFORNO, 1834 by COROT

Selected Drawings and Water Colours

by

## J. B. C. COROT

from the Artist's Private Collection

—(1796-1875)

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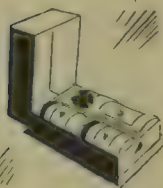
## BRITAIN'S MOST BEAUTIFUL GUEST HOUSE



## "Dear Elizabeth Arden..."



Daily Elizabeth Arden receives hundreds of letters from women in all parts of the world, asking her advice on skin care. Here are some of the questions most frequently asked—perhaps one of them is *your* problem too!



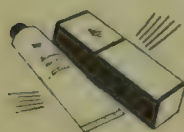
**Q.** I have rather neglected my skin, and feel now it needs improving, but I only want a simple treatment

**A.** This treatment is quick and simple. Follow it faithfully and you will soon have your skin in good condition. Cleanse your skin night and morning with Cleansing Cream, Tone with stimulating patting of Ardena Skin Tonic, and at bedtime Nourish your skin with the soothing Velva Cream. A pretty pink box containing these three basic preparations costs only 12/6



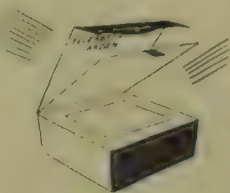
**Q.** I live in the tropics and find the heat relaxes my skin terribly. What can I do?

**A.** My Astringent Cream is what you need. It combines astringent, firming and smoothing ingredients and is ideal for a daytime treatment. It refines coarse pores and keeps the skin fine textured and smooth. 15/6



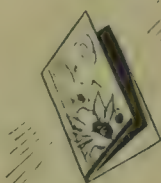
**Q.** All the year round I enjoy outdoor sports and would like to know if you have any waterproof preparations

**A.** Yes — Protecta Cream is a waterproof powder foundation, and it is perfect for sports as it protects the skin from being coarsened by wind and sun. It comes in five shades at 5/6 a tube. There is also my Waterproof Cosmetique (8/6), and of course my indelible lipsticks. The newest shade "Tweeds" is marvelous for country occasions. 6/6



**Q.** My complexion is rather high-coloured. I flush unbecomingly very easily. Is there any way of concealing this?

**A.** Use the new Verte Ardena powder. It is specially blended to tone down a high colour and give a soft creamy look to the skin. Would you like me to send you a sample to try?



**Q.** I'm not very clever at putting on rouge, and I do hate an obviously "made-up" look, can you give me some hints?

**A.** Read my leaflet "The Art of Make-up." It tells you how to choose the proper foundation and exactly how to apply rouge, lipstick and eyeshadow to give a natural effect, at the same time concealing any little defects, and enhancing all your good points.

# Elizabeth Arden

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## ANCIENT CYPRUS AND ITS TRADE WITH SYRIA.

(Continued from Page 247.)

The most ancient tombs discovered by us at Enkomi date back to a very obscure period of Oriental history, that of the expansion of the enigmatic Hyksos, who ended by imposing their domination on Egypt during the seventeenth and sixteenth centuries before our era. In these tombs, the furniture consists solely of vases imported from Syria (to the exclusion of any Cypriot ceramics), having the form of small bottles of lustrous black earth set off by line and decoration and encrusted with white. They perhaps contained perfume oils, with which Syria then did a great trade. In exchange Cyprus exported its products to Syria, as proved by the vases of Cypriot origin of the Middle Bronze Age discovered by us in the second level of Ras Shamra.

In the tombs of the fifteenth and beginning of the fourteenth centuries we found a mixture of vases of Cypriot—mostly Syrian—origin (Fig. 11). The commercial relations had not undergone any considerable change, but appeared to have been more intense than previously. The peace imposed on Syria-Palestine by the energetic Pharaohs of the Eighteenth Dynasty promoted external commerce. The Cypriots freely imported the various products of Asia, while on the Syrian coast, particularly at Ras Shamra-Ugarit, merchants of Aegean and Cypriot origin opened offices. Their tombs, discovered by us near the port quarter at Ras Shamra-Ugarit, furnish proof of this.

The part of the cemetery of Enkomi containing the tombs of the fourteenth and thirteenth centuries, the richest of the necropolis, had been most carefully explored by our predecessors. We were only able to find two tombs. Their furniture is characterised now by the predominance of the painted Mycenaean ceramic (Fig. 12), alongside of which products imported from Syria tend to disappear. It is clearly seen that, in consequence of the Mycenaean expansion, the commercial trend in the Eastern Mediterranean had undergone a shift. Cyprus, preferring products originating from the Mycenaean world, shuts itself off more or less from the adjoining continent. It transforms itself into an immense storehouse, which floods the surrounding markets with its products, as we observe in the Mycenaean tombs of Ras Shamra. This commercial conquest prepared the road for the territorial conquest, a method employed by all colonising States. In the fourteenth century, when the progressive enfeeblement of Egyptian authority caused by the religious fights of the Amenophis had deprived the coastal regions of Syria of the protection of the Pharaohs, the Mycenaeans, already masters of the greater portion of Cyprus, possessed themselves of Ras Shamra-Ugarit, thus putting their hands upon the metropolis of Northern Syria. Their prosperity, however, was not of long duration, at any rate on the continent. The invasion of the Peoples of the Sea, at the beginning of the twelfth century, ruined commerce in Syria. It seems to us that Cyprus, thanks no doubt to its insular situation, had been less tried than the adjoining continent by disturbances and overthrows during this sad epoch. The most recent tombs found by us at Enkomi are characterised by the absence of Mycenaean ceramics and the reappearance of local products (Figs. 8 and 10). Tranquillity, with a certain prosperity, had returned fairly quickly to Cyprus, while on the continent, and especially at Ras Shamra, archaeological material shows a hiatus between the end of the Mycenaean period and the beginning of the Iron Age.

As regards the site of the town to which the vast necropolis of Enkomi belonged, we were able to determine it as being in the immediate vicinity of the cemetery. At the beginning of the Iron Age, dwellings encroached even upon the territory of the necropolis, part of which, containing the most ancient tombs, was then no longer used. From one of these houses (Fig. 7) we withdrew, among other things, a superb cylinder of hematite, engraved with a subject in very pure Aegean style (Fig. 9). In another we found a hidden store containing a two-edge adze, two hemispherical cups and a bronze basin, and likewise a very beautiful low table, a unique object made of a circular plate 65 centimetres in diameter, provided with an edging and fixed on four scroll feet, the whole of bronze (Figs. 4 and 5). All these objects are in new condition, and perhaps represent the production of a metal-worker of the town.

There, in point of fact, in a corner of the wall, we found a large quantity of copper slag, which proves that a furnace for extracting the copper from the ore, obtained from the mines in the island, existed in the vicinity. The copper industry and the exportation of the raw metal no doubt constituted one of the principal revenues of this town. At Ras Shamra we found deposits of copper ore and slag, which analysis has shown to be ore originating from Cyprus and probably from Enkomi. These two towns, Enkomi and Ras Shamra-Ugarit, therefore constituted the ports from which vessels loaded with Cypriot copper set out from Cyprus and arrived in Syria, the distance between the island and the Syrian coast being here only 55 nautical miles. With the introduction of iron as a metal for use towards the end of the Second Millennium, the decline of these two cities began, their economic rôle being at an end.

## "RUSSIA'S IRON AGE."

(Continued from Page 264.)

into classlessness. This has not happened, and shows no sign of happening. His revolution was intended to be merely a prelude to the World Revolution. Though it is true that, with another world-disturbance, almost any excesses might occur, the general effect of Bolshevism has been to drive the rest of the world to the Right rather than to the Left, and Russia, far from maintaining her attitude as the One Righteous Man, has been compelled to adopt ordinary diplomatic and commercial relations with the hated "imperialistic" societies. Paradoxically enough, while she does this, she also encourages her youth in wilful ignorance of other countries, which would be comic if it were not tragic. As an earnest of her world-position, she will not allow one of her citizens to travel beyond her borders to see the world for himself. As a guarantee of her cosmopolitanism, she encourages a "patriotism" more jingoistic than the worst excesses of the imperialistic countries. She is the denouncer of war as the most dangerous instrument of capitalism, and she inoculates her youth with a war-spirit as violent and as ill-founded as is to be found anywhere in the world. Fear, falsehood, suspicion, cruelty, and servitude compose the atmosphere in which she is training up her young men and maidens to be the Saviours of Society.

Mr. Chamberlain well summarises the position when he writes: "The Bolshevik Revolution and the Soviet régime which grew out of it can only be understood as an example of historical tragedy of the deepest and truest type, a tragedy of cruelty, of the crushing out of innumerable individual lives, not from sheer wanton selfishness, but from perverted, fanatical idealism—always the surest source of absolute ruthlessness. And behind this tragedy lie several conceptions which are implicit in Communist philosophy; and the longer I have seen these in practice, the more I have come to regard them as sentimental fallacies."—C. K. A.





## *Fisherman's Luck . . .*

When bites are few and far between there's solace in a spot of Schweppes. Fresh and bubbling as the stream, buoyant as the float, smooth yet lively — like the fish themselves — that's Schweppes.

# Schweppes



## THE CHRONICLE OF THE CAR.

By H. THORNTON RUTTER.

VISITORS to Great Britain usually come to London as a starting-place for their tour of the country. Consequently, it may interest motorists to know that



TWO 20-H.P. ARMSTRONG-SIDDELEY CARS RECENTLY DELIVERED TO H.H. THE CHIEF SAHIB OF JAMKHANDI, AND SIMILAR TO THE TOURING CARS JUST FINISHED FOR H.H. THE EMIR OF KANO, ONE OF THE AFRICAN CHIEFS WHO CAME RECENTLY TO PAY THEIR RESPECTS TO THE KING.

there are a dozen cathedrals to be seen—and well worth visiting—within seventy miles of Charing Cross. They are St. Paul's, Westminster, Southwark, in London itself; Bury St. Edmunds, Canterbury, Chelmsford, Chichester, Ely, Guildford, Oxford, St. Albans, and Winchester. As 140 miles on a summer day is not too long a journey, one can visit any of the far-distant of these cathedrals and return to London without too much fatigue, as seventy miles is quite a reasonable run before lunch and back again after tea. The R.A.C. touring department supplied to members of that organisation routes and tours in Great Britain covering a total distance of 40,000,000 miles during 1934. As there are 177,256 miles of public highways in this country, this means that every

mile of road in the kingdom was covered 226 times by R.A.C. motoring members. By the way, entries closed for the R.A.C. Rally on Feb. 6 for this event, starting on March 26 from London, Leamington, Great Yarmouth, Torquay, Llandrindod Wells, Buxton, Harrogate, Liverpool, and Edinburgh respectively, to finish at Eastbourne. As the King and Queen will take up residence at Compton Place, Eastbourne, for a period this spring, that watering-place is sure to be full of visitors, so the Rally folk should book their rooms as early as possible. The Eastbourne authorities have arranged a programme of festivities for the Rally competitors, including a reception by the Mayor, a thé dansant, a Rally ball, a concert and prize-giving show, as well as honorary membership, during their stay, of the Royal Eastbourne Golf Club, the Eastbourne Downs Golf Club, the Willingdon Golf Club, and the Sussex Aero Club. Also, the hotels are running special dance nights and gala entertainments.

Why will motorists pull up on the offside of a street after dark? For years I have been pointing out the danger to other users of the road which this practice causes, particularly in wet or misty weather. The Automobile Association send out every year to their members (which exceed half a million drivers) notices asking them to refrain from this practice, yet I find plenty of cars carrying the A.A. badge offending in this respect. Too bad! It is to the credit of the A.A. that they developed the slogan, "Pass to the right of a red lamp and to the left of a white light." Pulling up on the

offside of the road is apt to cause confusion at night by the side- or head-lights being where a red tail-lamp might be expected. And there are few streets in which most cars cannot be turned round, in order to face the traffic meeting them on their proper side of the road.

According to the motor trade journal, *Garage and Motor Agent*, the total sales of all motor vehicles in Great Britain during the twelve months ending Nov. 30 was 345,159, as compared with 278,396 in 1933 and 251,472 for the same period of 1932. Of course, the great bulk of these sales were replacements. One discovers this by reference to the total number of registrations. Thus the total number of cars on the road—or perhaps I should write "licensed to use the roads"—on Nov. 30, 1934, was 1,198,796, as compared to 1,093,389 on Nov. 30, 1933. Likewise, commercial motor vehicles registered for use on the road amounted at those respective dates to 380,720 for 1934 and 378,256 for 1933, exclusive of hackney motor carriages. The figures for this class were

[Continued overleaf,



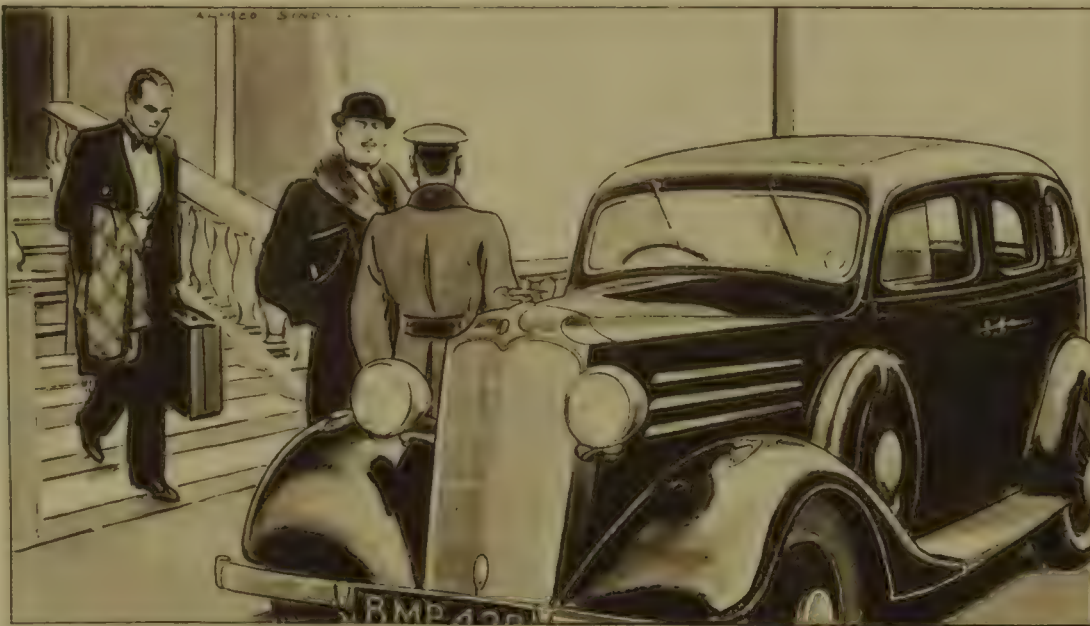
A "HOOPER" ENCLOSED LIMOUSINE ON A ROLLS-ROYCE CHASSIS: A MAGNIFICENT CAR SPECIALLY CARRIED OUT FOR KING FUAD OF EGYPT AND PAINTED IN HIS MAJESTY'S COLOURS—RED, WITH A GOLD LINE. King Fuad's new limousine has been built on a 1921 40-50-h.p. chassis (fitted with higher radiator and bonnet). It is trimmed with West of England cloth, and it has mahogany interior woodwork. There is Triplex glass throughout.

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ARE you paying for bigger car motoring without getting it? Are you missing the thrill of a powerful engine and the luxury of a big, roomy saloon? When . . . for as little as £325 and an annual tax of only £15 . . . you can become the owner of this luxurious Vauxhall 20 h.p. Big Six Saloon.

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Catalogues on request from Vauxhall Motors Ltd., Edgware Road, The Hyde, London, N.W.9.



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Report No. 552

Car No. XR 5880



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*Continued.*

73,022 for 1933 and 73,260 for 1934. So there were additions made to all classes. Still another 100,000 car-users appeared on English highways in the twelve months to add to the traffic problems. Yet it is a true sign of prosperity in the United Kingdom when one sees the Ministry of Transport official figures increase by ten per cent. in car ownership. Also, while the small car still holds pride of place in actual numbers, its percentage increase is small compared, for instance, to the 30 h.p., which soared 300 per cent. for its sales during the autumn months of September, October, and November, from 236 in 1933 to 932 for this period in 1934. Whether this has been caused by the 25 per cent. tax reduction which came into being on Jan. 1, or is due to the greater demand for larger carriages, remains to be seen by the subsequent quarterly returns issued by the Ministry of Transport. At any rate, over 2,000,000 cars, trucks, motor-cycles, motor hackneys, and agricultural motors were in use in 1934, of which about sixty per cent. are private cars.

During the ten months ending Oct. 31 last, the excellent total of 946,407,000 gallons of motor spirit were imported into Great Britain, valued at £12,960,159, which is an increase in quantity of 646,000 gallons, but a decrease in value of £219,361, compared with the totals for the corresponding period of 1933. But I must be truthful and record that the increase is due as much to the greater popularity of flying as to the increase in the number of motors now using the roads of Great Britain. The largest amount of petrol imported comes from Dutch West Indies (389,109,000 gallons), with Persia second (199,871,000 gallons), U.S.A. third (110,343,000 gallons), and other countries only fourth (56,641,000 gallons). With

all the talk about Russian spirit, that country only sold 26,922,000 gallons to England in that period, worth £335,348. Although prices of crude oil have been very low, with the consequent reduction in the price of petrol, it is expected that the price of petrol will be increased before very long in England and in

to the pre-cut level. If Lord Nuffield could have his views made into legal enactments, the horse-power tax on cars and the licence rates on business vehicles would be discarded for an extra tax on petrol, so that everybody contributed to the Exchequer "as they rode, instead of a quarterly or yearly lump sum that the poorer motor - buying public found a difficulty in paying."

At present, every gallon of petrol sold pays 8d. to the British Government. If the horse - power and commercial vehicle (by weight) tax were discarded, I rather fancy the petrol tax would jump up to 1s. 8d. per gallon. This would raise petrol to 2s. 6d. per gallon to the public, which, in my view, would do harm to the motor industry, as it would drive people to buy small cars with fuel consumption in the neighbourhood of 40 miles per gallon, instead of larger - engined cars travelling 17 to 25 miles per gallon of petrol used. Now that we have the horse-power tax reduced by 25 per cent., it should encourage the home market in Great Britain to purchase larger-engined cars, and so help our motor manufacturers to build 30-h.p. cars at about the same cost as their present 10-h.p. models, with a fair chance of competing against the other motor makers of the world in the various export markets. In my view, the big car is the cheaper to a family in any case. With larger engines there is greater reserve, so the motor need not be driven so hard. Also, the coachwork comfort of large cars is proportionately much greater than small ones as purely transport. Finally, if one is content with moderate road speeds, there is not so great a difference in fuel costs between a fast-driven 10-h.p. "sports" car and a family one of 30 h.p. at a reasonable pace.



**BULKY CARGO FOR AN AEROPLANE: A MOTOR-CAR IN THE CABIN OF A NEW CONDOR.**

The correspondent who sent this photograph wrote: "An assembled motor-car loaded in the cabin of the new Condor transport plane at New York. The plane is designed to carry cargo, and is capable of a speed of 117 miles an hour. It is so constructed that it can transport troops, serve as an ambulance, or carry general freight, spare engines, and so forth. Special fittings are provided for loading bulky and heavy objects."

the U.S.A. Price-cutting in both countries has been most disastrous to all parties, including the consumer. This is now to stop, as, at a recent conference of the leaders of the oil industry in New York, peace was declared in the petrol price-war and prices were raised

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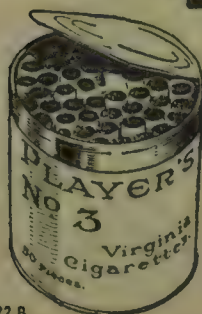
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100 for 6/4



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3.P.22.B



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## THE BANK AND ITS SERVICES.

By JOHN OWEN.

THE man in the street, leaving the street to go to his bank counter, expecting there to enjoy the services which his bank provides, is in the habit at this time of year of considering what exactly his bank is to him. On Dec. 31 he has handed in his pass-book, by way of assisting in the half-yearly balance; he has observed lights burning at midnight in the bank windows, and he has had a curious sense of half-proprietorship in what he dimly perceives to be a great national institution. But with the coming of February he has had occasion to digest the speeches of the various bank chairmen, and, whether his own particular bank happens to be the Midland, Lloyds, the National Provincial, Barclays, or some other, he likes to remind himself that, as a customer or shareholder, or both, of one of these great organisations, he takes his little part in maintaining the financial soundness of his country. He reads the speeches of the bankers with some appreciation, for he learnt, long ago, that they are rarely mere dry dissertations on the abstractions of finance, but thoughtful and perfectly human estimates by experts of the social as well as the monetary situation. The chairman of the Midland was a statesman before he was a banker. Other chairmen have been men with a close acquaintance with the social services, and so it is possible for them to expound financial policy and history in terms of the life of the nation.

A modern banker knows that the work of his bank touches life at many points, and I do not think that it can be complained that the policy of a bank to-day shows any want of imagination. We remember easily enough, of course, certain of the services our bank performs. We know that, to some extent at least, it keeps our books for us, that it takes care of our deposits, that it invests our money for us when we ask it to do so, and that it keeps secure any valuables we possess. But many people, even

to-day, have little idea of the other services that a bank is ready and eager to perform for its customers. Take, for example, the Intelligence Department, which is a feature of the modern bank. Through its influence—the result of the respect in which it is held throughout the world—a British bank is in a position to secure informa-

at all times render useful assistance to the business man by supplying confidential reports on the financial stability of commercial houses with which he proposes to enter into relations.

But in other and much simpler ways is the bank ready to serve its customers. The bank not only helps them with advice about their insurance policies, but is perfectly ready to assist when a claim arises under an issued policy. How many customers know that such a service is at their disposal? Again, suppose a customer loses a dividend warrant, his bank will provide an indemnity enabling him to obtain a duplicate of the warrant originally issued. All the great banks have a trustee department, in connection with which the bank undertakes the office of a trustee or executor. Where a trustee is desired in connection with a hospital or other institution of the sort, one cannot do better than hand such a responsibility to one's bank. And one great advantage which a bank can offer in its character of trustee is its guarantee of continuity of service. So often when an individual is forced to give up a trusteeship, the whole character of the service changes; perhaps the personal interest is much less in the successor. The bank, on the other hand, is magnificently impersonal. Its service is part of its sustained policy. But to recapitulate all that a bank can do for its customers would take up more space than is here available. Its help in collecting dividends, paying subscriptions, making income-tax abatement claims, assisting travellers in every way with introductions as well as with letters of credit, are only further examples of the service it can and does

render. The man who wants its aid and who does not know if the particular service he requires comes within its scope, should call at his bank and put a question. He may very likely find that what he wants his bank to do for him it can and will do, cheerfully, promptly, and with all that efficiency which has made the British bank an example to the world.



IN THE HEADQUARTERS OF THE MIDLAND BANK, IN POULTRY, E.C.2.: THE BOARD ROOM.

tion of the most diverse character in every department of commerce and of social service, as well as statistical information of every sort. A business man proposing to set out upon some new enterprise, possibly in a part of the world little known to him personally, has only to go to his bank to have at his disposal knowledge and experience of the most valuable kind. A bank can also, of course,

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Managing Director: FREDERICK HYDE

## Statement of Accounts, December 31st, 1934

LIABILITIES		£
Paid-up Capital..	..	14,248,012
Reserve Fund ..	..	11,500,000
Current, Deposit and other Accounts (including Profit Balance) ..	..	420,793,245
Acceptances and Confirmed Credits ..	..	9,746,914
Engagements ..	..	6,242,724
ASSETS		
Coin, Bank Notes and Balances with Bank of England	..	39,129,856
Balances with, and Cheques on other Banks ..	..	14,840,427
Money at Call and Short Notice ..	..	27,126,232
Investments at or under Market Value ..	..	118,490,133
Bills Discounted ..	..	18,505,695
British Treasury Bills and Treasury Bonds due within four months ..	..	46,014,724
Advances to Customers and other Accounts ..	..	163,815,240
Liabilities of Customers for Acceptances, Confirmed Credits and Engagements ..	..	15,989,638
Bank Premises at Head Office and Branches ..	..	9,421,642
Other Properties and work in progress for extension of the business ..	..	1,024,565
Shares in Yorkshire Penny Bank Ltd. ..	..	750,000
Capital, Reserve and Undivided Profits of Belfast Banking Co. Ltd. ..	..	1,639,051
The Clydesdale Bank Ltd. ..	..	2,997,933
North of Scotland Bank Ltd. ..	..	2,380,544
Midland Bank Executor and Trustee Co. Ltd. ..	..	405,215

The Midland Bank and its Affiliated Companies operate 2575 branches  
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## THE PLAYHOUSES.

"AT 8 A.M." AT THE EMBASSY.

MR. JOHN FERNALD definitely handicapped his author by permitting inaudibility on the part of the players. That the dialogue of Mr. Jan

illegitimate son who is to be hanged next day for the murder of an unfaithful wife. Little tension is got from the fact that the woman who has adopted him from birth threatens to reveal the identity of the real mother when scandal is attached to her own name. The final scene, when the Prison Governor resigns his appointment in order to prevent the execution—to find the boy guiltless and reprieved at the last moment, is the old Adelphi melodrama, underwritten and under-acted.

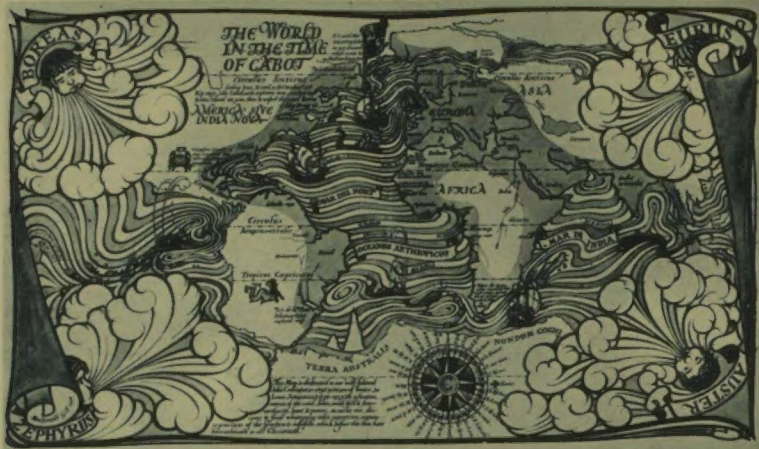
### "THE CONVICT,"

AT THE WESTMINSTER.

There is no such heroic figure as Sydney Carton in "Great Expectations," and for that reason it is unlikely that Sir John Martin Harvey will repeat his success with provincial audiences of "The Only Way." This adaptation of Charles Dickens's novel lacks drama. Admirers of Sir John will regret that in the earlier scenes he has too little to do, and equally regret that in the later ones he has as little to do but too much to say. In the first scene we see him as the convict Magwitch, befriended by Pip and recaptured after his escape from the hulks. Then for a long time he disappears

from the play. Joe Gargery, with his "What larks!" is a shadowy figure; while Pip's sister, who "brought him up by hand," is seen for a mere moment. Nor is the eerie atmosphere of Miss Havisham's shuttered house too well suggested. Miss Jean Cadell makes a cold, grey figure of her, but the part is too slight to be made much of. Pip, as a boy (well played by Master Dick Curnock), is effective enough, but Mr. Hubert Gregg is unable to prevent him appearing as a prig in later life. Sir John's best effect is when he appears as the unknown benefactor: the convict who has risked his life

returning from Australia to see his "dear lad." After that, unfortunately, the authors allow Magwitch to hold the stage—narrating an extremely dull life for so hardened a criminal. Tedious waits between the innumerable scenes made a dull evening duller.



EXHIBITED BY THE VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM AS THEIR MASTERPIECE OF THE WEEK (FROM FEBRUARY 7): A DECORATIVE MAP BY MACDONALD GILL.

One of the first to revive the sixteenth-century manner of map-making, for decorative purposes, was Macdonald Gill. The drawing by him which is reproduced above was made for the "Pageant of Empire" volume issued in 1924 in connection with the British Empire Exhibition at Wembley.

Fabrizius was not particularly worth hearing was no excuse. A brilliant novelist (his "Lions Starve in Naples" was one of the most deserved successes of the autumn season), he lacks a sense of the theatre. Mr. Reginald Berkeley, in a Grand Guignol sketch of the same title, got, in fifteen minutes, more than Mr. Fabrizio essayed in three hours. The author permits coincidence to stretch too long an arm for modern taste; nor are his attempts at humour, in a play that concerns an execution, in irreproachable taste. The wife of a Prison Governor discovers that it is her



EXHIBITED BY THE VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM AS THEIR MASTERPIECE OF THE WEEK (FROM FEBRUARY 14): A CIGARETTE-BOX OF HONDURAS MAHOGANY, COVERED WITH PANELS OF SHAGREEN MOUNTED IN SILVER; BY J. PAUL COOPER.

J. Paul Cooper, a notable craftsman in his line, who died in 1933, made this box in 1928. Contrary to old practice, the shagreen panels are untouched by dye or stain, and their natural, greyish tone blends admirably with the silver shafts and bands.

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By C. AMBLER

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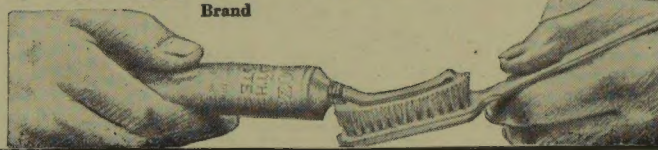
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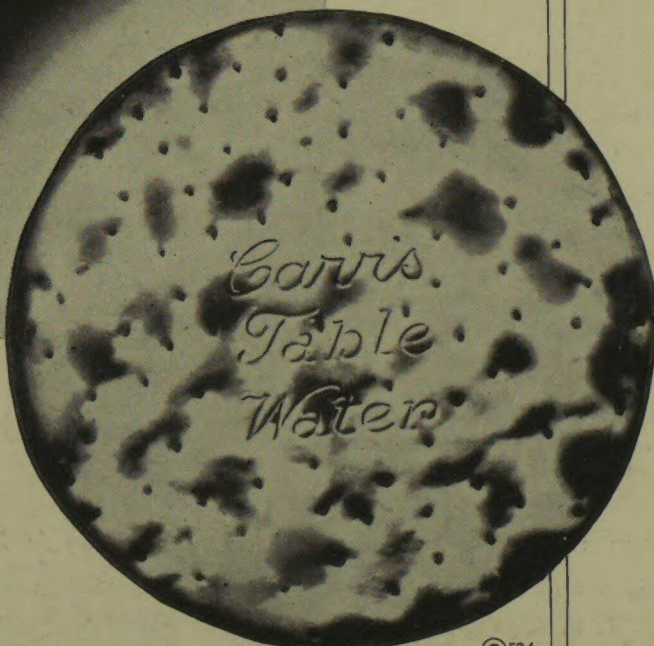
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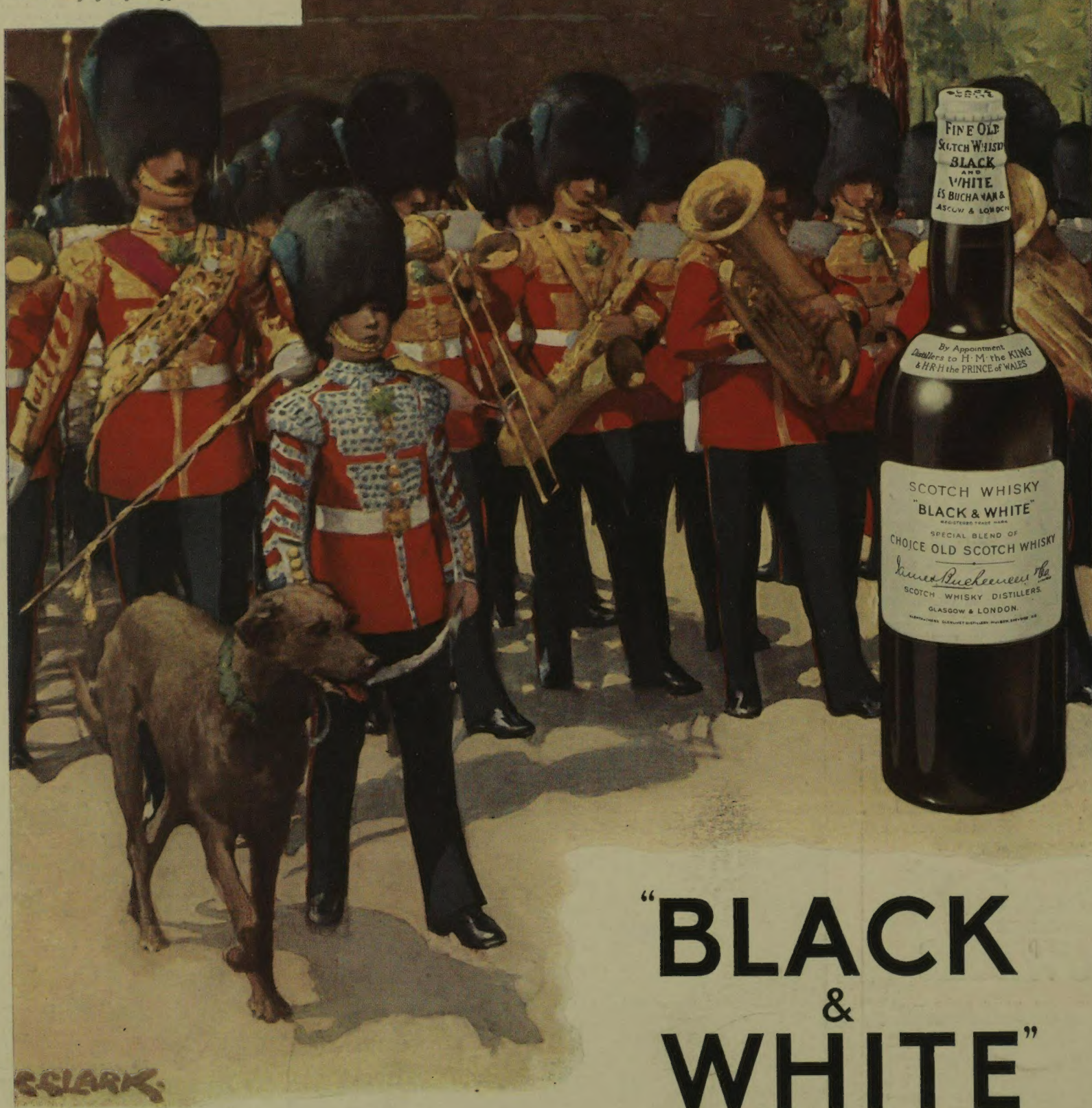
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